FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO REAGAN, ORTEGA

PY080155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2258 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today sent two messages to the elected presidents of the United States and Nicaragua, Ronald Reagan and Daniel Ortega, respectively, congratulating them for their respective electoral victories and emphasizing the Argentine Government's desires to strengthen bilateral relations. The text of the messages are:

Message to Reagan:

"Mister President, in the name of the Argentine Government and people I would like to convey my sincere comgratulations for your reelection in a brilliant electoral victory. On this occasion I especially recall the points we agreed upon during our recent meeting, particularly those related to the consolidation of democracy in the continent as the only means to promote peace and appropriately carry out the development of our people. In this regard I would like to reiterate my government's dispostion to strengthen our bilateral relations at all levels. I am convinced that only through responsible and permanent dialogue can nations achieve mutually fruitful objectives. Mister President, we will certainly have during your new term in office an opportunity to consider these issues and explore together new ways of cooperation and understanding.

"Very cordially yours, Raul Alfonsin."

Message to Ortega:

"Commander: In the name of the Argentine Government and people I am pleased to convey cordial congratulations for your victory in the 4 November elections, as we are convinced that democracy is the only way for our people to fully achieve the state of law, public liberty, and social justice. Upon wishing you the greatest successes in your future task it is a pleasure to reiterate the Argentine Government's desires to continue the positive relations between our two countries in all areas of common interest aimed at insuring the development of the democratic system, the effective protection of human rights, and the economic progress of Latin America.

"Raul Alfonsin."

ALFONSIN, SWEDISH OFFICIAL TO DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

PY072135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Swedish Foreign Relations Secretary Pierre Schori has said during a press conference held at the residence of the Swedish ambassador that regarding the Hagelin case he had arrived full of questions and that he is leaving full of answers. Most of the press conference was taken up with the disappearance of the young Swedish girl. Schori emphasized that for his country it is a question of trying to clear up the incident in which the young Swedish girl was involved, and that the punishment of Captain Astiz is a matter for the Argentine Government.

Finally, Schori confirmed that tonight he will dine with President Alfonsin at the Olivos residence and he implied that he will talk about nuclear disarmament, because the time has come for countries that do not possess nuclear weapons to say that enough is enough, he said.

CUBAN DEPUTY MINISTER BETANCOURT DISCUSSES TRADE

PY071318 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2206 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman, 6 Nov (DYN) -- The Cuban deputy minister of foreign trade, Alberto Betancourt, who is attending a meeting of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (Geplacea), today said that this year his government will become "the main buyer of Argentine nontraditional products, such as equipment and machinery for producing sugar." The Cuban official also pointed out that trade relations between Cuba and Argentina improved in 1974 and 1975, but after the change of government in March 1976 bilateral trade decreased considerably. He added: We hope that trade will again improve.

Betancourt, who is heading a large Cuban delegation, said that the sugar conference in Geneva failed owing to the intransigent position of the Australian delegation. He added that because of this "there will be a long period of discussions that will reduce sugar prices, which will mainly affect the underdeveloped countries such as Argentina and especially Cuba." He also said that "some time will be needed to see if new objective and subjective conditions appear leading to a new agreement." He added that "as long as the EEC continues to implement the same policies, the situation will be very difficult." Betancourt stated that Geplacea can play an "important role because there is no agreement" and because "it can become a practical instrument for suggesting guidelines to the member countries to act according to their particular conditions, since Geplacea is an organization for information and consultation." He also pointed out that the sugar-producing countries should diversify the use of sugarcane as an alternative to overcome the market crisis and try to exploit byproducts such as bagasse and paper, among other products."

VICE PRESIDENT SAYS DEMOCRACY IRREVERSIBLE

PY071725 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1339 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Vice President Victor Martinez today returned from Rome. At Ezeiza Airport, he stated that there are occasional destabilizing attitudes by people who have not yet grasped the value of democracy. However, there is nothing in Argentina that can be called a destabilizing process. He added that the democracy we are experiencing is irreversible. In New Delhi, Martinez attended the funeral of the late Indian head of state, Indira Gandhi. During his stopover in Rome, Martinez met with Cardinal Primate Agostino Casaroli at the Vatican and thanked him for participating in the National Eucharistic Congress that was recently held in Buenos Aires. The vice president also stated that merely thinking of the possibility of a coup [words indistinct], not only the government but the civilian maturity of the Argentine people.

CAPUTO ILL, CANNOT ATTEND LUNCHEON FOR U.S. ENVOY

PY071532 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1421 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo is suffering from flu and will not fulfill his usual duties at the Foreign Ministry today. He has also been forced to cancel a trip he had scheduled to Cordoba, Foreign Ministry sources have stated. Furthermore, he has also suspended all scheduled audiences and called off plans to attend the luncheon to be given for U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam at the Foreign Ministry. Caputo will be replaced at this formal ceremony by International Relations Secretary for Special Affairs Jorge Federico Sabato. Caputo has also suspended his planned trip to the city of Cordoba, where he was to participate in a meeting aimed at explaining the scope of the agreement signed with Chile within the framework of the mediation of His Holiness John Paul II.

CHIEF OF STAFF TO PRESIDE AT SIMULATED MANEUVERS

PY071634 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2318 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (DYN) -- Chief of the Joint Staff General Fernandez Torres will travel to Bahia Blanca, where for 3 days he will preside over a simulated joint exercise on an operations table. The senior officers of the three Armed Forces who are assigned to the Joint Staff will participate in these "maneuvers."

Fernandez Torres will also meet with the V Army Corps commander, General Mario Sanchez, and with Navy Operations Commander Rear Admiral Jose Sarcona.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM PARAGUAY

PY061840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1718 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- After participating in Paraguay in the ceremonies marking the birthday of Paraguayan President General Alfredo Stroessner, Army Chief of Staff Major General Ricardo Gustavo Planta returned to our country today. Upon his arrival at the military sector of the metropolitan airport, Maj Gen Planta was met by Army Inspector Brigadier General Mario Aguado Benitez and other Army leaders and officers.

This afternoon, Maj Gen Planta will report to Defense Minister Raul Borras on the outcome of his visit and on the meetings he held with Paraguayan authorities.

GOVERNMENT DEREGULATES PRICES OF SOME ITEMS

PY080147 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- The Commerce Secretariat has deregulated the prices of cement, newsprint, sugar, eggs, herbal mate, and wine. The decision was made in Resolution 1,011 of 7 November. The resolution also says that the companies that produce these articles must continue to submit once every 30 days, as information, the forms indicating the evolution of costs, the price increases of these products, and within 5 days from the enforcement of the new prices, the changes of sale conditions when prices increase.

COMMUNIST LEADER DEFENDS PRICE CONTROL POLICY

PY071701 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2222 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (DYN) -- The general secretary of the Communist Party [PC], Athos Fava, has said that the abolition of price controls "will result in a greater decline in the value of salaries, in a production decrease, and an unemployment increase if we do not stop it by action and struggle on the part of the working class." The PC leader said that "this is not the policy of the people voted for a year ago." He added that "the time has come for the great monopolistic groups, the financial capital, the oligarchy, the landowners, and all those who have become rich at the workers' expense to pay."

He also commented "that it is regrettable that the General Confederation of Labor leaders are participating in the government-labor-business talks with the members of the Rural Society." Fava said that "Argentine workers are not responsible for inflation, the foreign debt, or the crisis. On the contrary, they have made enough sacrifices already, before and after the dictatorship."

Referring to the IMF, Fava said that "the high interest rates, together with salaries that are always lower than the inflation rate, are part of the commitments agreed to pay the imperialists."

Fava made these comments, which the PC released afterward, during a meeting with Communist labor union leaders. He added that "to all these problems, the government adds this measure of abolishing the soft price control policy in order not to affect the monopolies."

BUSES, TRAINS TO OBSERVE 1-DAY STOPPAGE

PY080235 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0115 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA) -- Trains and buses will halt their services tomorrow for the day as a consequence of the measures of force adopted by the labor unions of this sector in demand of better salaries. The strike announced by the four railway labor unions was confirmed tonight when last minute negotiations promoted by economic authorities failed.

The strike, which is usually totally successful, will also affect the passenger bus sector which will join the strike by order of the Motor Transport Workers Union. This sector also failed the obligatory conciliation mechanism imposed by the Labor Ministry.

This means that the hundreds of thousands of passengers who usually travel by train or bus will have to travel by subway, by buses driven by their owners, or by private means. To this problem must be added the difficulties that travelers have in arriving and leaving the country, due to the customs employees conflict.

COURT SETS GALTIERI FREE IN REPRESSION CASES

PY030239 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Exceprt] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (NA) -- General Leopoldo Galtieri, retired, today refused to testify before the federal court, which decided to set him free in the kidnapping and murder cases during the antisubversion struggle, because it did not find any merit in his detention. Galtieri, however, is still being held under strict preventive custody on charges brought against him by the Supreme Military Court for his responsibility during the Malvinas war.

The federal court today concluded questioning in the cases related to abuses committed during the antisubversive war, in compliance with Decree 158-83, which ordered the trial of the members of the first three juntas of the national reorganization process. The federal court took the case on advisement on 4 October, when it started working expeditiously.

In sum, the court confirmed the preventive arrest imposed on General Jorge Videla and Admiral Eduardo Massera, and ordered the same measure against Brigadier Orlando Agosti, General Roberto Viola, and Admiral Armando Lambrushchini. These five officers are being held at Unit 22 of the federal penitentiary service in downtown Buenos Aires.

However, the court set free, but at the disposal of the court, Gen Galtieri, Brigadiers Omar Graffigna and Basilio Lami Dozo, and Admiral Jorge Anaya. Of the nine military officers who are facing trial, Graffigna is the only one free, because Galtieri, Lami Dozo, and Anaya are being kept under strict preventive custody for their responsibility in the Malvinas war.

COB FINDS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC MEASURES UNACCEPTABLE

PY071602 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] have said that it does not and will not accept the implementation of new economic measures that only harm the interests of those who survive on fixed salaries.

The COB leaders disclosed that the members of President Siles Zuazo's economic cabinet have expressed the need to implement new economic measures that will include the devaluation of the Bolivian peso. They pointed out that this would imply a change in the economic policy carried out by the Democratic and Popular Unity government presided over by Hernan Siles Zuazo since 10 October 1982. The ministers of the economic team voiced their belief in the need for new economic measures to the COB leaders during a meeting yesterday at noon.

The COB stated that all the measures implemented so far have only impoverished the workers since their salaries have lost their purchasing power. Therefore, the COB will not accept the implementation of new economic measures.

According to some sources, the new measures will supposedly be issued in the next few hours.

OIL WORKERS, GOVERNMENT AGREE ON FUEL PRICE HIKE

PY071900 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Federation of Oil Workers of Bolivia has decided to sign an agreement with the government through which the executive branch will commit itself to readjust the price of fuel when it decides to launch its new economic measures.

The leaders of the federation have stated that the readjustment should necessarily be in keeping with the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] operational costs. The distortion of prices has caused the YPFB a series of economic problems and its prices are well below the cost of other basic products in the national market.

Federation leader (Nectarin Mendoza) told Panamericana that the enterprise can no longer maintain the price of 300 Bolivian pesos per liter of fuel.

LECHIN TERMS REAGAN'S REELECTION 'DISASTROUS'

PY071902 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main leader of the Bolivian workers, said that the economic measures to be implemented by the government in the next few hours will be disastrous for the people.

Lechin was also asked his opinion on the reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] Disastrous. His government is the same as all the Republican governments of the past 50 years. They are stupid. Their only objective is to obtain more profit for the U.S. monopolies, either through the direct or indirect implementation of a big stick policy. They don't care about anything and interfere in other countries with arms, with bombs such as the ones they left in Nicaragua, in Nicaraguan waters. They didn't even care about their intervention in Grenada. The Republicans might have been effective a century ago. [end recording]

NEVES, OTHERS COMMENT ON REAGAN REELECTION

PY071519 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Speaking in Brasilia, Democratic Alliance presidential candidate Tancredo Neves said that from Brazil's selfish viewpoint, it makes no difference whether the U.S. President is a Republican or a Democrat. According to Neves, there have never been substantial differences between Democratic and Republican presidents, as far as Brazil is concerned, because U.S. presidents do not change foreign policy, which is designed by the Department of State.

Other Brazilian politicians also followed the U.S. elections. Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party President Ulisses Guimaraes explained what he expects from the next Reagan administration.

[Begin recording] If President Ronald Reagan changes his policy toward the Third World and toward Latin America, the (?solution) of the foreign debt problem will undoubtedly be made easier; that is, if interest rates are not allowed to fluctuate and ... [changes remark] There is no justification at all for the United States to unilaterally increase interest rates, and thus increase our debt. In addition, measures should be taken to allow our country to resume its growth (?without jeopardizing our development process). This will allow us to repay our foreign debt. [end recording]

Deputy Brandao Montero, the leader of the Democratic Labor Party bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, said that he does not expect any changes from the new U.S. Administration.

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] I have the impression that the United States will do nothing to change its behavior. What we have to take into account is that Third World countries and debtor countries must unite, because they now make up a very important group in the international economic order. [end recording]

VASCONCELOS SAYS MILITARY WILL NOT INTERFERE

PY071542 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Spanish 6 Nov 84 p 6

[Excerpt] Campinas -- Brigadier Waldir Vasconcelos, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, yesterday dismissed the possibility of any changes in the presidential succession process when he stated that "the rules of the succession process are those which have been established." Vasconcelos added that "President Figueiredo has already reiterated that he will not accept an extension of his term in office and that it is too late to choose another candidate."

During his visit to the Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc Research Center in Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brig Vasconcelos also dismissed the possibility of the Armed Forces interfering in the presidential succession process:

"Ours is a democratic government that abides by the Constitution. The coup rumors are merely speculations that are out of place at this time, because they are only causing unrest among the people. The country is not interested in that type of rumor, and I don't think that any sector of society is either, because the succession is developing calmly."

Vasconcelos reiterated that the candidate who wins in the Electoral College will be sworn in as president, as is provided by the Constitution. However, he avoided talking about possible changes in the electoral system, such as a demand for allegiance to a party, by stating that this is the problem of congress and the judicial branch. He added that "I am not a supporter of constitutionalism," noting that even the decreeing of emergency measures depends on the president of the Senate.

According to Vasconcelos, the opinion of Paulo Maluf, the candidate for the Social Democratic Party, on the need to resume relations with Cuba should be taken into account. The chief of staff said: "I read his statements in the newspaper, and I believe that commercial relations should be resumed since we maintain them with other communist countries. Brazil needs to sell what it produces, because exports enrich a country and provide jobs and technology. I am just stating my own opinion and not talking on behalf of the Armed Forces.

COURT RULES PARTY LOYALTY NOT BINDING

PY071355 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The principle of the party loyalty does not apply at the Electoral College, and each member of the college is free to vote for any candidate for the presidency of the Republic. This, in a few words, is the ruling that the Higher Electoral Court passed unanimously during a closed session last night in Brasilia. In addition to ruling that there are neither constitutional regulations nor laws restricting the freedom to vote at the Electoral College, the ruling sets forth that all cases involving the need to count votes or to pass judgment on attitudes or on votes fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Electoral Court.

The ruling was issued in response to a request made by Social Democratic Party [PDS] Deputy Geraldo Renault. It came as a rebuttal of an opinion expressed by Attorney General Inocencio Martiers Coelho, who said that party loyalty is binding. The court's ruling also came as a cold shower to candidate Paulo Maluf's supporters, who have advocated that party loyalty is binding, in an effort to prevent PDS lawmakers from continuing to shift to Tancredo Neves' side.

The PDS national executive committee yesterday afternoon discussed the adoption of an official position on the candidacy of Maluf, and it summoned the party national executive board to a meeting on 21 November. However, now this meeting will serve no purpose.

Meanwhile, PDS lawmakers are continuing to jump over the fence to side with the opposition. Yesterday was Amazone Senator Eunice Michilles' turn, and her decision is even worse since she is the president of the pro-Maluf women's committee. After jumping sides, she said: I am convinced that Tancredo Neves is the right man for this moment. Moreover, this week has been full of expressions of support for Tancredo Neves' candidacy. On Monday, many of those who usually join the safe side at the right time (?made up their minds).

OPPOSITION UNWILLING TO COMPROMISE WITH GOVERNMENT

PY051517 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] The Planalto Palace might be trying to reach a national consensus. This will be the main political issue in many conversations this week, mainly in Brasilia. There is even speculation that a meeting between Geisel and Figueiredo will be part of this search for national reconciliation. It has also been said that the Democratic Alliance leaders may have already been consulted on the subject. Thus far, there has been only speculation.

Talking to reporter (Milton Flora) here at the Bandeirantes Radio and Television Network headquarters, Senator Marco Maciel clarified the issue:

[Begin recording] [Maciel] There are signs that Planalto Palace might be searching for reconciliation, as is revealed by the meeting that former President Geisel and President Figueiredo will hold this week. I will make two preliminary observations: First, we, the Liberal Front members, have not yet received any specific proposal regarding this issue, and I believe that the Democratic Alliance members, both of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party and of the Liberal Front itself, have not received any proposal either. We have learned about this through press reports and newscasts, but we have not received any specific proposal.

Should we receive any proposal, our position will be the following: First, we maintain that our slate has already been designated and, therefore, we are not willing to change it. Tancredo Neves and Senator Jose Sarney are our presidential and vice presidential candidates. Therefore, we will not allow that the point to be raised.

Second, we believe that our campaign should undergo no change and that its course should remain unaltered. What we might discuss is a strategy in connection with the future government, taking into account that the majority of the nation and of the Electoral College support for Tancredo Neves. We will not discuss anything that may change the course of our campaign.

[Flora] Have the coup rumors been practically ruled out, senator. [Words indistinct] in Brasilia, our country's nerve center?

[Maciel] In my opinion, this possibility is unlikely. I would even say that there are no signs of a break in the Brazilian political process. I would say that turbulence, turmoil, and tension are normal in any succession process, especially when the successor of the president is to be elected. However, an institutional disruption would be something quite different. I would say that President Figueiredo will fulfill his promise to restore democracy in Brazil, as he has been doing. I would also say that the installation of Tancredo Neves, and I am not longer talking about election, will show that the project that began under former President Geisel and that [words indistinct] by President Figueiredo has not only succeeded but that it could also [words indistinct] not only the alternation in power but, even more important, the handing over of power to another party, that is, [words indistinct]. [end recording]

In Rio de Janeiro, Tancredo Neves denied that he received any government proposal under which he would be designated a national conciliation candidate in return for the replacement of Jose Sarney for a person named by the Planalto Palace.

ARRESTS, CURFEWS CONTINUE UNDER STATES OF SIEGE

107 Arrested in Santiago

PY071903 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] One hundred and seven persons were arrested in Santiago overnight for violating the curfew. This information has been released by the office of the Metropolitan Carabineros Police. The Carabineros report states that the detainees violated the regulations of the curfew imposed yesterday by the office of the chief of the emergency state zone of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province. The detainees are to report to the appropriate local courts.

Opposition Members Arrested

PY080100 Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Political sources have reported that the Chilean police today arrested some 20 opposition members in Santiago and Concepcion 24 hours after the military government imposed a state of siege throughout the entire country.

In Santiago, agents of the National Intelligence Center (CNI) raided two offices of the leftist Popular Democratic Movement and the offices of the Socialist Bloc, arresting 16 members of these multiparty organizations whose lawyers have since submitted requests for writs of habeas corpus to the Appellate Court. The arrested included political leader Jaime Cataldo Uribe and Jorge Donoso Pacheco, director of the newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO. A witness of the police raids reported that the agents confiscated several documents warning that meetings will no longer be allowed in these offices due to the state of siege.

Radio stations reported that in Concepcion, 525 km south of the capital, Carabineros dispersed a street demonstration being carried out by about 30 Christian Democratic students who were shouting slogans against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

Curfew Extended

PY080005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago 7 Nov (AFP) -- Military authorities have reported that the curfew that has been instituted in Santiago and other cities of Chile's central territory was today extended to another two regions in the north and the south of the country. The ban on nighttime traffic was implemented on 6 November together with the state of siege in order to stop an escalation of political insurrection, according to the warning issued by General Augusto Pinochet's government. The curfew initially affected the 5 million inhabitants of Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, San Antonio, and other cities in the central region of the country, but today it was extended to the provinces of Coquimbo, 470 km north of this capital, and to Temuco, 850 km to the south. The curfew becomes effective at 0000 and is lifted at 0500 in the morning.

Opposition Periodicals Banned

PY081112 Paris AFP in Spanish 1057 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The military government of Chile has banned six opposition magazines and ordered prior censorship for another, the Christian Democratic weekly HOY. At the same time, the government has ruled that no public meetings are to take place without the prior authorization of the regional authorities.

OFFICIALS, OPPOSITION LEADERS ON STATE OF SIEGE

New Minister on Measures

PY071915 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] New Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra Lizana has announced that he has attended a meeting on the legal aspects of the state of siege. The announcement was made at the conclusion of the meeting held in the Interior Ministry.

Cuadra Lizana pointed out that so far no new measures have been adopted within the framework of the state of siege. Asked if there are plans to impose restrictions on the press, the minister said that no decision has yet been made in this regard. He said, however, that officials are studying some measures in accordance with the Constitution.

Siege Affects 'Soviet Henchmen'

PY080150 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Asked about the enforcement of the state of siege and the curfew, General Fernandez Paredes, chief of the National Investigation Center [CNI], has stated that all these security measures will help the task of policemen. The CNI chief said that the objective of these measures is to restore social peace. He added that these measures are only against vandals and Soviet communist henchmen who operate in the country.

On the participation of foreign extremists in Chile, General Paredes said that he had no reports about this, but he noted that it was no secret that extremists are trained in communist countries. He also said that the country is far from experiencing an urban guerrilla situation. He added that if they continue with their violent actions, those responsible will confront unpleasant surprises.

General Paredes added that investigations aimed at finding those responsible of the attacks against Carabineros are well under way.

Navy Commander Defends Siege

PY080040 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Commander of the Navy Jose Toribio Merino has charged that foreign agents have been sent to the country with the objective of promoting a terrorist atmosphere to harm Chile's image abroad. He added that the enforcement of the state of siege does not mean that the government junta is hardening its position, and he noted that the first duty that a government has towards its citizens is to safeguard the lives of the people. He added that the enforcement of the state of siege shows that the internal situation can be controlled.

Opposition Opposes Decision

PY080107 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2216 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Opposition sources today harshly criticized President Augusto Pinochet's decision to impose a state of siege. They pointed out that the government's attitude shows an effective hardening of the military regime to repress the growing discontent in the entire country.

The measure, announced and justified by Pinochet himself and aimed at putting an end to the escalation of terrorist and subversive activities and to prevent the disruption of public order that has been affecting the tranquillity of the people, was repudiated by opposition political, union, and business leadership, organizations that immediately expressed their intention to continue with their protests despite the state of siege.

"The Democratic Alliance will continue with the social mobilization as the only way to prevent General Pinochet's policies from leading us to a fratricidal polarization," stated Ricardo Lagos, president of this opposition coalition, to the press. Lagos added: "Pinochet believes in the logic of force which does not solve the problems of unemployment, hunger, and lack of freedom."

Official sources, to the contrary, encouraged by the president's confirmation of practically the entire cabinet, especially Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa, said that the state of siege was a necessary measure, but that it would not affect plans to reestablish a democratic government in 1989.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OFFICIAL NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY071722 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Santiago church officials have reported that the military government of Chile today prohibited Spanish Jesuit priest Ignacio Gutierrez de la Fuente, the Catholic Church Vicar of Solidarity, from returning to Chile. Gutierrez is now in Rome, where he attended a meeting with Chilean exiles. The meeting was strongly criticized by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

Foreign Minister Defends Ban

PY071812 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] We will not accept any protest by foreign governments concerning the ban against the return to the country imposed on Vicar of Solidarity Ignacio Gutierrez, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated. He added that we can no longer consider whether or not whatever is done in Chile will be well received abroad. If a measure needs to be taken to safeguard the internal security of the state, then it will be taken.

Concerning the communique issued by the Santiago archbishopric, Del Valle stated that he respects the opinion of Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, but that the government also has an opinion and that, to a certain extent, it is up to the civil authorities to take the appropriate measures. He said that in this case it would be a violation of the civil and not the ecclesiastical rules and regulations.

Del Valle also stated that Vicar of Solidarity Father Ignacio Gutierrez has repeatedly made statements of a political nature about the country.

Spanish Embassy Protests

PY072307 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The following is a report from the Foreign Ministry by journalist Hugo Reyes:

The Press Department of the Spanish Embassy has issued the following communique which reads:

Regarding the decision to prohibit the Vicar of Solidarity, Msgr Ignacio Gutierrez, from entering the country, the Spanish ambassador has submitted a protest note to the Chilean Foreign Ministry since the priest is a Spanish subject. In the note, the Spanish ambassador requests Chilean authorities to reconsider their decision and to repeal the measure.

In this regard, it must be added that the interior under secretary has reported that the measure was under study.

JARPA SAYS RELATIONS WITH CHURCH 'VERY GOOD'

PY071526 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has stated that a Catholic should not oppose the church. He made this statement after attending a meeting, on his own initative, held by five bishops at the residence of Santiago's archbishop, Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno. Also present at the meeting were Bishops Bernardino Pineda, Patricio Infante, Carlos (Chamos), Sergio (Viales), and Carlos Gonzalez. Jarpa commented that several subjects were discussed, among them the meeting between the Chilean bishops and exiles in Rome, and that the points raised by the two sides were voiced respectfully.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...The Chilean bishops in connection with the pastoral tasks of the church. Some political interpretations that were given to some [word indistinct] were voiced. The bishops assured me that the Rome meeting had no political connotations and that this question [words indistinct] is casual. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Afterward, Jarpa made it clear that he has always had very good relations with the church.

[Begin recording] I have always had the very best relations with Msgr Fresno and with the bishops who were present. Therefore, I very much appreciate that they received me and that there was an opportunity for a chat. [end recording]

MINERS SUPPORT HUNGER STRIKERS WITH ALERT ACTION

PY071200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Nov (AFP) -- According to sources of the Chilean copper mines labor unions, this sector went on a state of alert today after five miners completed 40 days on a hunger strike to demand reinstatement to the jobs from which they were dismissed by government officials. Eugenio Lopez, president of the El Teniente Mine Union, in referring to the miners' prolonged fast, stated that we are willing to face prison, exile, or anything else to save our fellow workers' lives.

The five miners were dismissed from El Teniente Mine, the largest underground mine in the world, when they were taking part in a stoppage in mid-1983 to protest the arrest of labor leader Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Chilean Copper Confederation.

Lopez said that the confederation will hold a meeting of all its leaders next Saturday to discuss the measures of solidarity that it will adopt. These measures could include a stoppage at the large mines, which are the country's main source of income.

Union Leaders Request Solution

PY071916 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Guillermo Medina and Rodolfo Seguel have jointly asked the government that a solution be found in the conflict in which five mineworkers, who have been fired from the El Teniente mine, have been holding a hunger strike for the past 42 days. During a press conference, the two union leaders concurred in stating that unless a quick solution is found, the conflict could have a regrettable, fatal outcome.

Guillermo Medina stated that the petition that he is jointly making with Seguel is an example of personal interests being relinquished for the sake of a single objective: to save the life of the five mineworkers. He added that it is not fair that five mineworkers pay with their lives for the irresponsibility of the labor union leaders who called the stoppage, thus causing the dismissal of these workers. For his part, Rodolfo Seguel stated that he and Medina are willing to join a commission to achieve the much desired solution to this conflict.

8 ARRESTED DURING PROTEST BANISHED TO NORTH

PY080045 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The office of the 8th Region intendant has reported that eight persons have been banished to five towns in the northern region of the country. Through a communique, the intendant's office has reported that the eight persons in question were part of a group of 12 persons who were arrested by the police during the recent national day of protest held on 30 October.

The persons in question have been identified as: Mauricio Romero Romero, banished to Quillagua; Hugo Montecinos Arrate, banished to Quillagua; Isaias Jimenez Reyes and Jose Godoy Sil, banished to Ollague; Fernando Sepeda Miranda, banished to Baquedano; Juan Ortega Villalobos, banished to Inca de Oro; Braulio Torres Dias, banished to Inca de Oro; and Victor Palmino Lara, banished to Alto del Carmen.

MDP FILES CHARGES ON ATTACK AGAINST HEADQUARTERS

PY071631 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] has asked that a special judge be appointed to investigate the attack perpetrated against the MDP headquarters on 30 October. MDP President Manuel Almeyda has filed this request with the Supreme Court Secretariat. Afterward, Almeyda held a 10-minute meeting with the president of the Supreme Court, Rafael Retamal.

A group of unidentified individuals, who reportedly belong to a defense movement self-styled [name indistinct], attacked the MDP headquarters on 30 October while a press conference was being held. During the attack, they beat up most of those in attendance and stole typewriters, documents, and money.

[Words indistinct] the Supreme Court will have to decide on 9 October whether the appointment of a special judge to investigate the charges is in order.

At the same time, MDP leaders have filed charges in the Second Chamber of the Criminal Court for four crimes carried out by the assailants: robbery through intimidation, illegal entry, battery, and trespassing.

EPL SAYS GOVERNMENT VIOLATING PEACE PROCESS

PA021957 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Paris, 1 Nov (AFP) -- The government's failure to adhere to last August's truce has created a serious situation in Colombia, where the cessation of hostilities could turn into a revolutionary civil war, warned Commander Ernesto Rojas, chief of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL), today. EPL is the armed branch of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Colombia (PCMLC), of which Rojas is a Central Executive Committee member and which has ties with similar parties in Spain and France.

"President Belisario Betancur's government is not complying with several points of the truce agreements," said Rojas, including not canceling the stage of seige. However, according to the guerrilla chief, the most serious problem is caused by the government's interpretation of the commitment to hold a national dialogue, he said.

The Colombian Parliament claims that it is a natural forum for a political dialogue. "Betancur agreed tht the problems should be discussed in the Parliament," said Rojas. This limits the participation of the people and of each party, he said.

The PCMLC-EPL is prepared to play the democratic game, without surrendering its weapons, because "at this time the conditions do not exist to make the change to socialism" in Colombia, which is the basic objective of the movement. Therefore, "our party has proposed the election of a constituent assembly capable of transforming the Colombian bipartisan system to provide possibilities for other political groups, including ours."

In addition, a constituent assembly would deal with agrarian and labor reform, the government deficit, and the foreign debt. A constituent assembly would make it possible to hold the proposed national dialogue as specified in the August 1984 truce, said Rojas.

This is the peace alternative for Colombia, he added, "otherwise, the truce could turn into a revolutionary civil war. Due to this possibility, the guerrilla organizations are trying to unite."

'WANTED' GUERRILLAS CANNOT JOIN IN DIALOGUE

PA062148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The legendary Colombian guerrilla, Manuel Marulanda Velez, alias Tirofijo, will not be able to take part in the national dialogue with the government, if he is wanted by the law. Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro told this to Circuito Todelar, adding that Tirofijo, like other guerrillas who have pending cases with the law, can be arrested by the police.

The oldest of the Colombian guerrillas was one of the guerrilla leaders who signed the cease-fire agreement with President Belisario Betancur.

BRIEFS

CHANGES WITHIN NAVY -- The following changes within the Navy were made at the military summit this week: Rear Admiral Manuel Fernando Avendano Galvis appointed Navy inspector general; Rear Admiral Edgar Garay Rubio appointed commander of the Atlantic naval base; Rear Admiral Carlos Enrique Ospina Cubillos appointed chief of the Navy's logistics operations; and Rear Admiral German Rodriguez Quiroga appointed director of the Cartagena Naval School. These changes will be effective 1 January 1985. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Oct 84 p 7B PA]

ATTEMPT TO RESUME HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE FAILS

PA070433 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday, the mediating commission's attempts to resume high-level talks between the executive and legislative powers failed as both parties hardened their positions after deputies of the opposition, who are in the majority in Congress, endorsed the 31 October strike of the United Workers Front [FUT]. Social Christian Deputy Camilo Ponce, the government's representative to the dialogue, accused the progressive bloc of breaking its pledge to oppose the strike by endorsing the FUT's illegal strike. Roberto Dunn of the Ecuadoran Roldosist Movement and Fernando Larrea of the Democratic Left, the Congress' appointees to the dialogue commission, rejected Ponce's charges calling the executive's stance on the dialogue an affront to the country. They asked: What is the government seeking by assuming this position?

Meanwhile, yesterday the National Reconstruction Front declared that the dialogue failed because of the congressional majority's inconsistent actions and indicated that for the problem to be resolved the justices of both Supreme Courts of Justice must resign. Camilo Ponce confirmed and endorsed this position. During a news conference yesterday, Ponce said that the dialogue will not continue under any circumstance and that as long as the groundwork for the dialogue is not agreed on he will not participate in the talks. He also said that the progressive bloc chose to endorse a strike that is illegal and contravenes the Constitution over signing an agreement. Meanwhile, Dunn and Larrea rejected Ponce's posture, stating that it is an affront to the country because the agreement had already been approved on Monday in the presence of the president of the Republic and of Congress.

GUAYAQUIL MAYOR FLEES AFTER SENTENCING

PA070244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0204 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 6 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Official sources have reported that 1,000 policemen are looking for the mayor of Guayaquil, who has gone underground after he was sentenced to 4 days in jail for insulting the Ecuadoran president. Abdala Bucaram, the mayor of Guayaquil, Ecuador's biggest city, was sentenced over the weekend after he accused President Leon Febres Cordero of covering up the assassination of the Guayaquil police chief last week during clashes between rival political groups. The police reported that the houses of both the mayor and the judge who sentenced him were attacked with bombs and gunfire last night. The police added that no one was wounded.

In a message sent from the underground to the local newspapers, Bucaram today reiterated his charges that the government is protecting the assassin. "If to state the truth is to spread false rumors, then all of Ecuador should be imprisoned because the people know that the government is protecting the assassin of the chief of the Guayaquil metropolitan police, Commander Merlin Arce," he said.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE CREATED -- The General Directorate of the Environment has been created under the Technical-Administrative Under Secretariat of the Natural Resources Ministry. Its task will be to regulate, guide, coordinate, and control actions to protect the environment. [Summary] [Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 84 PA]

GOVERNMENT, UNITED LEFT REACT TO REAGAN VICTORY

PY071716 Paris AFP in Spanish 0535 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today appeared confident that it will be possible to promote bilateral relations with the United States after Ronald Reagan's electoral victory. Meanwhile, the United Left, a coalition of Marxist parties, has expressed its concern over the election results.

After U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Kenneth Dam left Peru on 3 November, President Belaunde said that one may expect that after the elections, the U.S. Government will turn its eyes to Latin America's economic problems.

It was announced last night that Economy Minister Jose Benavides will travel to the United States on 12 November to meet with representatives of the IMF and of private banks. He will discuss the ratification of an agreement for the repayment of Peru's overdue obligations.

Felipe Osterling, political secretary of the rightist Christian Popular Party, has said that Reagan's electoral victory and his staying in the White House will help improve bilateral trade.

For its part, a United Left spokesman told AFP his sector's concern over the reelection of Reagan, on the grounds that Latin American sovereignty may be put in jeopardy because of the Reagan administration's stance during the Malvinas war and because of the invasion of Grenada in 1983. Meanwhile, special television and radio programs and newscasts are continuing to report the U.S. election returns.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS MEETING, PRESS CONFERENCE

PY071512 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers meeting that was postponed on 2 November was held on 5 November despite the power cuts. Following the meeting, the ministers granted their usual press conference and made important announcements.

Economy Minister Jose Benavides Munoz said that today the (?sales) tax will be increased from 8 to 10 percent to obtain more funds for the state. Benavides also reported that a second mission will travel to the United States on 12 November to outline the 1985 economic plan to the IMF and to Peru's private creditors.

Energy and Mines Minister Juan Inchaustegui Vargas said that as a response to the mad actions carried out by communist terrorists against electricity facilities, President Fernando Belaunde Terry will dedicate the Restitutcion hydroelectric plant over the weekend. This important plant will provide 217,000 kw to the central-northern electricity grid, which serves seven departments. He added that the Restitucion plant is one of the most outstanding energy plants in Peru.

OFFICIALS SPECULATE ON DIALOGUE WITH SHINING PATH

Percovich Expresses Doubts

PY052055 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Prime Minister Luis Percovich expressed today the possibility that the Peruvian Government may undertake a dialogue with Abimael Guzman, the leader of the Shining Path extremist group "whenever his existence is proven and it becomes known that he is not a mere myth."

Percovich told the local press that the government had previously tried to establish contacts with the Shining Path group which has carried out violent actions in Peru since May 1980, but that they failed.

He noted that the possibility that the government and the extremist group, which has carried out guerrilla activities in the Ayacucho Department, located 538 km from Lima, will start a dialogue are virtually nil because Shining Path lacks a valid interlocutor.

Percovich said: "The terrorists do not come forth to hold a dialogue and since there are no possibilities of holding it, the only alternative is to resort to military action to eradicate subversion and violence in Peru."

The presidential candidates of the four main Peruvian political parties -- Alan Garcia Perez of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance; Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, of the United Left; Luis Bedoya of the Popular Christian Party; and Javier Alva of the ruling Popular Action Party -- have expressed their support for the holding of a dialogue with Shining Path.

Justice Minister Supports Talks

PY071618 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] In Lima, Justice Minister Max Arias Schreiber has said that the government should be willing to talk with the Shining Path. The minister, who returned from Portugal recently, said this after he was installed in his post on 6 November. Arias Schreiber said that there is the possibility of holding talks with the Shining Path if it has a valid interlocutor.

[Begin recording] When I was in Paris as well as in Madrid and Lisbon, during press conferences I said that democratic governments are open to talks and that in my opinion I did not see any problem in talking with the Shining Path or any other organization with a similar ideology. Of course, I made it absolutely clear that these groups must have valid interlocutors, because there cannot be a dialogue without them. [end recording]

CORRECTIONAL COURT CONVICTS FIVE TERRORISTS

PY071905 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The Second Correctional Court of Lima has sentenced Berta Valencia Pereda, alias Comrade Adela and Comrade Julia, to a 12-year prison term. Berta Valencia, who has been identified as the main leader of a Shining Path terrorist cell, was detained in December 1982 in (Ururillo) Province in Puno for participating in the attack against the (Huamachiri) civil Guard Precinct in Arequipa, attempting to attack [words indistinct] in (Azangaro) and for murdering the (Chiramarca) governor.

A pack containing dynamite sticks, fire arms, bullets, subversive propangada, red hoods, a red flag with the hammer and sickle, and balaclavas were seized from Valencia Pereda during her arrest.

Likewise, the court sentenced Carlos (Rus Orei) and Carlos Alberto Flores Tapia to a 4-year prison term and Juan (Yanti Guerra) and (Johny Valdes) to 2 years charged with having helped Comrade Adela to perpetrate attacks against the state and the public. In addition to the prison term, each convict must pay to the state the equivalent of 50 minimum and vital wages and 2 million soles jointly to compensate for damages.

The correctional court also acquitted Victor (Chispe Conderi).

SANGUINETTI SEES REVANCHISM TRIGGERING COUP

PY072300 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Referring to a possible institutional interruption, Luis Maria Sanguinetti yesterday said that this situation might occur if the next democratic government, which will be inaugurated on 1 March 1985, intends to apply a revanchist policy. The Colorado Party presidential candidate, Sanguinetti, was interviewed yesterday morning at the CX-16 radio station where he replied to many questions from listeners.

Regarding the position that the future government will adopt regarding the judgment of the military involved with the regime, Sanguinetti said that it is a purely political matter, "and I believe that Uruguay must now make an effort to consolidate institutionalism. The issue now is not to charge backward with regard to our political differences. We must look forward, or else we will not overcome our current situation, and this is history's lesson."

Sanguinetti said "revisionism" should be reviewed and used for criminal cases. "If we understand that revisionism is used for cases of proven crime, it will be all right; but if some other kind of revisionism is intended to be used it will not be all right because it would be an irresponsible kind of proposal for the country." The Colorado leader said that during the conversations at the Naval Club the revisionism issue was discussed slightly, and that they did not agree to establish a regime with a policy of condonation at any time. The military commanders made it clear that they did not seek any amnesty for themselves, he said. "Therefore no one is committed to anything, so we will act with liberty of conscience and also with maturity."

Elaborating on the subject, Sanguinetti said that it is necessary to act with responsibility, "because if we act with a revanchist spirit, and let me say it clearly, what we will gain will be another coup d'etat."

POLITICAL PARTIES GRANTED TV, RADIO TIME

PY080220 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] The National Directorate of Public Relations [Dinarp] has just issued a communique that says that the presidential candidates of the various political parties will be granted television and radio time slots. The Dinarp communique says: According to what is established in Article 50 of fundamental Law No 2, the Dinarp will allot, without charging its beneficiaries, a total of 150 minutes of time space in the national radio and television network, which may be used by the presidential candidates of the authorized political parties who wish to do so. The 15-minute emissions will begin at 2000 on 12 November and will continue until 21 November, inclusive.

Those who are interested in using the mentioned time spaces must register at the Dinarp at 1409 Lavalleja Avenue, 2d floor, tomorrow, 8 November from 0800 to 1900, and on 9 November from 0800 to 1200.

The selection of the time slots will be made by drawing lots in Colonia 1013, 4th floor, on 9 November at 1700 in the presence of those who wish to be there. The results will be published in the Montevideo press on 10 November.

SILVA HERZOG MEETS WITH POLAND'S OBODOWSKI

FL072358 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1535 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog and Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski have exchanged points of view on the economic measures adopted in both countries to combat the present crisis.

During the meeting, which Polish Ambassador to Mexico Zdzislaw Szewczyk also attended, the officials stressed the similarity of the economic revival measures adopted by their governments. They also discussed the efforts made by Mexico and Poland to keep the international economic crisis from affecting trade between the two countries, making it possible to take measures to increase trade relations.

CSSR'S STROUGAL TO MEET WITH DE LA MADRID

FL071418 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- It was reported today that CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, who will begin an official visit in Mexico tomorrow, will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid.

The CSSR Embassy in Mexico indicated that the Mexican Government has invited Lubomir Strougal to meet with high-level officials and that he will seek to increase bilateral economic relations. The embassy added that the prime minister delayed his arrival to this country, which was planned for last week, after he attended, with his government's delegation to India, the funeral of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who died 31 October in New Delhi. Next Thursday, the CSSR prime minister will inaugurate the first joint exposition of CEMA to take place in Mexico, at which socialist countries will present their scientific and technologic advances.

In 1984, trade relations between Mexico and the CSSR registered a 640 percent increase in Czechoslovak exports to Mexico and a 20 percent decrease of Mexican exports to that European country. In 1983, Czechoslovak exports amounted to $632,000, while from January to April 1984, according to the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade statistics, exports had increased to $4.7 million. Nevertheless, in the January-April 1984 period, the trade balance remained favorable to Mexico by $347,000, according to statistics.

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON ELECTIONS

FL062033 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2225 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The elections held in Nicaragua represent the people's decision to find peace and continue the revolutionary reforms, that country's ambassador to Mexico, Edmundo Jarquin Calderon, has stressed. He said the views expressed by the U.S. President in connection with the Nicaraguan elections constituted an irresponsible act, inasmuch as it is disturbing to have the head of state of a superpower make such statements prior to the conclusion of the process.

He stated that for the Nicaraguan people, as well as for the rest of Latin America, it would have been better that Walter Mondale were elected U.S. President since, with him, a negotiated political solution could be found for the current Central American conflicts. He added that if Reagan is reelected, social and political tensions in the area will continue because he has voiced support for the Somozist counterrevolution and demonstrated once again his interventionist, warmongering spirit.

CUBAN, NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS ON REAGAN'S VICTORY

PA071854 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1834 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (DPA) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, and Nicaraguan Education Minister Ernesto Cardenal today said in the Mexican capital that President Ronald Reagan's reelection poses a threat to Central American peace. Both officials are attending a ministerial meeting sponsored by UNESCO in Mexico City. Cardenal said that his country is prepared to defend itself from the "aggressions and provocations" of the U.S. Administration, which "most likely will increase after the election," while Fernandez said that Reagan's victory increases the threat of an invasion of Cuba.

PUBLIC CREDIT SECRETARIAT ON U.S. INTEREST RATE DROP

PA070205 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Oct 84 pp 1, 15

[By Moises Sanchez Limon]

[Text] The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has officially announced that Mexico will save more than $1 billion in interest on its foreign debt when the prime interest rate of the main U.S. financial institutions drops to 12 percent effective tomorrow, Monday. Commenting yesterday on last Friday's report from U.S. financial centers that the Morgan Guaranty Trust, one of the big banks in New York, had decided to reduce the prime rate by 0.5 percent, an action followed by other U.S. banking organizations, the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat said that this will ease the pressure on the balance of payments and the country's financial situation.

The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat said that should the 12 percent prime rate be maintained for 1 year, the burden that the foreign debt interest places on the balance of payments and the financial situation will result in a savings of more than $1 billion. The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has issued a communique in which it says "that of the country's total foreign debt of approximately $90 billion, some $70 billion have been negotiated under a fluctuating interest rate." The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat commented that the prime rate reached a high of 13.5 percent in 1984 and then gradually began to drop until last Friday, when the Morgan Guaranty Trust and the Bankers' Trust finally decided to lower it from 12.5 to 12 percent. The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat noted that this reduction will also lead to the lowering of other rates, such as the interbank rates in London, and to the fluctuation of currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat added: "In recent weeks the Federal Reserve, the U.S. central bank, has been implementing a financial expansion policy which has permitted a drop in interest rates in the past few days." However, Finance and Public Credit Secretariat officials consider that even if the reduction is encouraging and could totally or partially compensate for a possible drop in oil prices, we must remember what Jesus Silva Herzog, Finance and Public Credit secretary, said on 18 November when he appeared before the Senate. On that occasion he said: Should the oil price reduction become effective, it would be unfavorable to the country. It will affect our dollar income. It will affect the capacity of PEMEX to contribute to the nation's income. If we consider a reduction of a little over a dollar per barrel, it can have a negative effect of more than $550 million in 1985. Under these circumstances, the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat set forth the need "to observe the situation carefully and serenely and wait for the future development of the world's economy."

Meanwhile, one possibility was already established in favor of the Mexican finances. Once the main U.S. banks decided to reduce the prime rate by 0.5 percent, it could lead to a reduction in other interest rates.

ARDITO DISCUSSES FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

PA051808 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 1-7 Nov 84 pp 8, 9

[Report on an interview granted by President Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta to Ricardo Lizano in the presidential palace in Panama City; date not given -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Lizano] Would Panama accept a Marxist government coexisting with democratic regimes in Central America?

[Ardito] No. I think most Panamanians would not view such a development favorably.

That answer, which in the eves of some observers marks an important turning point in this country's foreign policy, was given by Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, president of Panama since 11 October, in the course of an exclusive interview granted to RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO. In his presidential office in the Palace of the Herons, which he acquired after being declared the winner in a controversial election which the opposition has termed fraudulent, Ardito Barletta discussed foreign policy, Panama's situation, and his government plans.

His own followers and publicists have projected an image of him as a leader who stands out for his technical capabilities rather than for his political ones. Thus, it is common to read and hear praise for the president, which recalls his academic preparation, his participation in government as planning minister, and his activities as a World Bank official, among other things. This academic preparation is easily recognizable in Ardito Barletta's answers, which sometimes become too complex, though not evasive. And although it is evident that some of the questions make him uncomfortable, he never abandons his characteristic courteous manner while answering.

[Lizano] Panama's foreign policy during the 16 years of military rule was sometimes confusing. What will your government's orientation be in this area?

[Ardito] Our policy will respond to the best national interests, which call for the maintenance of peace, independence, and the overall development of our people. We will help the Central American countries find the path to peace so their territorial integrity will be respected. We are particularly interested in supporting Costa Rica's democracy because it is our neighbor and its people are very dear to us. We are also interested in relations of solidarity with Latin America, an upright and honorable policy toward the United States, and strengthening our ties with those countries for which Panama's geographical position is important from an economic standpoint, such as those in Western Europe and Japan. We are also interested in solidarity with the Third World because we have certain development problems in common."

[Lizano] How will the Central American problem be handled?

[Ardito] The Contadora Group's efforts to help nations find the path to peace while respecting their borders and promoting coexistence marked by cooperation, the political strengthening of democracy, economic freedoms, and mixed economies is essential and we will continue to support it.

[Lizano] The Nicaraguan leaders have announced that they are willing to buy MIG-21's for their Army.

[Ardito] That seems to contradict what is being negotiated with the Contadora Group. I think the countries in the isthmus must be given the chance to reach agreements in good faith, by means of that initiative. However, I would prefer to speak in positive terms, to talk about chances, instead of about the undesirable things that might happen.

[Lizano] Do you think that a Marxist regime is compatible with democratic governments in the isthmus?

[Ardito] I think neither the majority of the Central American countries nor Panama approve of such a development.

[Lizano] Does Panama accept such a possibility?

[Ardito] Most Panamanians would not view that favorably.

[Lizano] You have said there is a crisis in this country. Some people, such as General Manuel Antonio Noriega, have presented you as the strategist for economic development under Torrijism. Are you, therefore, responsible for this crisis?

[Ardito] It is simplistic to say that. No one can say that everything that has happened in connection with the national economy in recent years stems from the actions of the last 15 or 20 years. I worked in General Omar Torrijos' administration; I helped design a large part of the economic strategy and some of the policies. I did not always approve of all of them, and besides, I was abroad for 6 years.

The president takes this chance to expand his views on the subject of the crisis and its nature. "It is determined," he explains, "by the fact that our economy is not growing and it is essential to acknowledge that it must begin again to grow." He adds that "as is the case throughout Latin America, the financial lag is partly due to the international reality and partly to the fact that certain policies of the national government have not obtained the results expected in the industrial, agricultural, livestock, and export areas, among others."

[Lizano] Are you including the hotel sector among them?

[Ardito] The previous regime did not develop a hotel policy as such.

[Lizano] And the Contadora Island Hotel?

[Ardito] Well, true, that is one case. However, in my opinion that enterprise should have been privately handled and administered. It should have been structured by a more coherent policy for promoting tourism. "Our government intends to transfer the use of that hotel to the private sector. It also intends to develop a more coherent policy to take advantage of the opportunity that tourism offers us."

[Lizano] Mr President, Panama reportedly has signed agreements with organizations like the World Bank, and that the IMF, must comply with harsh conditions. [sentence as published] Will you negotiate and fulfill the obligations with those institutions?

[Ardito] The previous government had a structural adjustment commitment with the World Bank under which it received a loan. The regime duly fulfilled its commitment with that institution. In the future, Panama will continue to negotiate with the international organizations in order to obtain advantageous financing for our country's development. We are not currently negotiating, but are holding dialogues with several international institutions in order to receive support for the programs we intend to develop."

When the conversation switches to the subject of domestic policy, the topics of opposition and fraud necessarily emerge. Ardito Barletta agrees todiscuss this subject.

[Lizano] The lead you obtained over your rival was very small. Do you not head a weak government?

[Ardito] No, not at all. We are fully aware that we obtained a legitimate triumph and that of the total amount of votes, despite those that were challenged, our victory involved a lead of over 4,500 votes. The official results of the Electoral Tribunal gave us a lead of 1,713 votes. Since then, we have strived to create a constructive climate for national work. I am under the impression that this stand has much greater support than the election indicated. We are demonstrating that there is a democratic, respectful, and constructive government here that is trying to find real solutions to our problems. We will continue to receive even greater support."

[Lizano] The opposition insists on its charge that there was an electoral fraud: there is even a book on the subject.

[Ardito] That is the result of passion and frustration. I respect those views, but I do not share them. I have seen the book, but it says nothing new. I hope you have also seen our publication, which includes figures and information that we have had the chance to completely verify. I have thoroughly reviewed the electoral information and I feel at peace with my conscience about our victory. I want to solve the problems of all Panamanians."

[Lizano] To what do you attribute the resignation of Electoral Tribunal President Cesar Quintero?

[Ardito] I think the reason for his resignation was very clear. It was due to what he regards as recent discrepancies within that body over some of the procedures that must be fulfilled to complete the election of several legislators. I regret his resignation; Dr Quintero is a respectable person, a constitutionalist of great prestige in our country. I think he has done a great job in the fulfillment of his duties, and I agree with him that the electoral code contains certain difficulties that hinder the tribunal's work. I intend to promote the reform of those things that have proven to be out of step with our reality."

[Lizano] After so many years of military regime, do you not fear what the Defense Forces might do?

Before responding to this question, the president smiled discreetly.

[Ardito] We are here by a popular mandate; we participated in a national election and the people have issued an important verdict. This effort is being endorsed by the Defense Forces, which are an element of the Panamanian state and which have now withdrawn to carry out their normal functions. That must be viewed as something positive, without vengeful attitudes or sterile debates about a past from which the only thing we want is to learn its lessons in order to improve the future. The Constitution and the laws will be upheld. I am governing by the mandate of our people; I have the support of our political parties and of a legislative branch where we have a majority. We will work to strengthen this civilian government and the democratic function. We will also strive so that by working together we Panamanians may recover from our grave economic situation. In this regard, the Defense Forces will fulfill their duty in accordance with the Constitution and the laws. They will support our effort and we in turn will sponsor, on their part, a more professional performance of their duties."

[Lizano] If necessary, would you justify the Armed Forces' budget?

[Ardito] And that of the entire government as well, because as president of the Republic I am empowered to do that. As planning minister, I helped justify expenses, including those of the Defense Forces, and I will do so now as president because that is the responsibility bestowed upon me.

[Lizano] Has the path to democracy truly been opened here in Panama?

[Ardito] Definitively. Now, these things are not like instant coffee; they will take time. These are matters associated with the human attitudes of all Panamanians, with current situations and experiences. "Democracy must be practiced; it must be experienced every day; it is a mental attitude, a desire to respect and be respected, to hold a dialogue, to listen, to debate, to meditate, to educate and be educated."

BRIEFS

NEW BIWEEKLY -- A new biweekly called NUEVE, dealing with Veraguas Province, is being published. Its director is Eben Chi and its editorial staff chief is Luis Carlos Perez. [Summary] [Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p 5 PA]

COSTA RICA

MONGE ON ATTACK ON ROBELO, NICARAGUAN ELECTIONS

PA070356 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez strongly condemned the attack on Alfonso Robelo Callejas and journalist Alejandra Gutierrez Moya last night. In this respect, the president said:

[Begin Monge recording -- broadcast in progress] ... My strongest and firm condemnation. We have always opposed terrorist methods, violent methods to express viewpoints or to defend political or ideological positions. I am sure that I express the feelings of the Costa Rican people by repudiating this action, and by stressing that our country views with profound disgust the fact that terrorists have infiltrated our territory, since nobody else would have perpetrated the attack against Robelo. [end recording]

Monge added that the Costa Rican people will never permit the Lebanonization of Costa Rica, even though there are some limitations for the control of the border areas. He noted that the Lebanese problem has religious roots, that the population is divided into Christians and Muslims, and that a large part of this territory was occupied by PLO groups for many years. He added: Fortunately, we do not have the same problems here, but we must still be on the alert and organize ourselves to prevent the contending factions in Nicaragua from using our soil, and much less from abusing our compatriots in the border areas.

[Begin recording] We are working in this direction. We know that it is a very difficult problem; we are talking about an area of 320 km. Nevertheless, we are not neglecting the situation in the border area. [end recording]

Regarding the presence of Robelo and other Nicaraguan and other countries' political leaders in our country, President Monge Alvarez said that according to the Costa Rican Constitution and traditions, these persons will continue receiving political asylum. However, we will not tolerate their use of this political space to carry out military actions in our national territory, Monge said, adding that so far he has no evidence that some of these persons may be conducting military actions from Costa Rica. Monge stressed that those who have been caught in these actions have had to turn in their weapons, and that some of them have been expelled from the country, while others are facing trial.

Monge noted that prominent personalities in the region have enjoyed the political refuge granted by the Costa Rican Constitution. Among these, he mentioned three of the presidents of democratic Venezuela: Romulo Betancourt, Raul Leoni, and Carlos Andres Perez. He added: We should not forget that some of the current Nicaraguan leaders also requested and enjoyed political asylum in Costa Rica. In addition, President Monge said that Costa Rica wants peace for all the Central American countries, but that unfortunately, he does not believe that this peace is near for Nicaragua.

Asked if he thought that yesterday's elections which Daniel Ortega won were truly legitimate, he said:

[Begin recording] Well, as president of the Republic, and since I am responsible for the country's foreign relations, it would not be wise for me to express an opinion that could be interpreted as an intervention in another country's internal affairs. As a simple citizen I could speak more freely, but as president of the Republic I have limitations because my duty is to make sure that no one will use an opinion expressed by me as a pretext to meddle in Costa Rican internal affairs, which is something that Costa Ricans will not permit or accept.

I don't know...what I could say about this is that of course, the Nicaraguan electoral process is quite different from Costa Rica's. [end recording]

Regarding tomorrow's elections in the United States, President Monge said that everything seems to indicate that President Ronald Reagan will be reelected. However, he added that in politics, as in football, there might be surprises, but that a drastic divergence from the results of the polls is not expected.

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...And this should be a matter of satisfaction for all Costa Ricans, of all political parties. Costa Rica has not, during the difficult years for Central America, had problems with either of the two political parties. Costa Rica has not been questioned by the Republicans or Democrats, and we are sure that regardless of the electoral results, we will continue to have U.S. support. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE CONSIDERS PROGRESS MADE, FUTURE CHALLENGES

PM061553 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 30 Oct 84 p 18

[Interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte by Vegard Bye: "Peace Is Possible"]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, October -- [Bye] What is most shocking for us Scandinavians who come here to Central America are the enormous social differences between rich and poor. Do you really have faith that it is possible to achieve social peace with profound reforms in this country through negotiation?

"Excuse me if I respond in the same way," he quickly parried with a twinkle in his eye, "but what shocks us most about Scandinavia is all the suicides," he replied in his typical rhetorical and evasive fashion. "Both have their social causes. The oligarchic structure must be changed, but not on the basis of violence and murder."

[Bye] But will the oligarchy, as you yourself call the upper class here in this country, ever be able to accept this on any other basis?

"Of course," he said, producing the most convincing Latin facts, which sometimes have a tendency to signal poor arguments. "They have accepted it. The land reform is part of the political constitution on which my government is based."

I could of course have produced the cutting from the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE which I had on the table in front of me, which reports that Durate's land reforms were voted down in the National Assembly 1 June, or observed that the head of the Employers Confederation whom I had just interviewed had said a blunt "no" to the same proposal. But instead I allowed Duarte to go on with his speech -- for that is what the interview was in fact turning into -- about what comprehensive reforms he had already succeeded in getting the bourgeoisie to agree to: the nationalization of banks, state export controls, and so on.

"The most serious thing, my friend, is this. If the war had been between the man who has everything and the guerrilla soldier, we might perhaps have taken a different view of it. But this war is first and foremost harmful to the people."

The examples he uses as illustrations are carefully chosen to hit the guerrillas -- buses burned, peasants reportedly threatened and having to leave their land.

"It is neither the oligarchy nor the government that is suffering under this, it is the people. This is the guerrillas' historic mistake," he said, concluding an argument which he knows also bothers the guerrillas' leaders, and he was clearly pleased with himself.

[Bye] You have been to La Palma and started negotiations for peace in El Salvador, and you are talking about the need for a "humanization" of the war. At the same time, you are in the process of trebling your helicopter force and starting a new phase in the fight against the guerrillas which could have serious consequences for the civilian population like it did in Vietnam. How are the two connected?

"How biased you are," Duarte replied, and produced his biased answer. "It was the guerrillas who began using sophisticated weapons here. It was they who first acquired 90-mm and 100-mm guns, advanced communications equipment, and such things. It is no longer a war fought rifle against rifle."

I saw ragged guerrillas soldiers, without ammunition or with pistols, before me alongside the Army's new Huey helicopters, and asked whether the president seriously means that the guerrillas have a military technology advantage over the Army.

"No, what I am talking about is the whole context of guerrillas and antiguerrillas, which today means a reciprocal escalation of the violence. It is the opposite for which we must strive."

I tried to get the president to consider a trip to woo Western Europe and to say something about the consequences this would have for relations with the United States. "None," was the rapid and perhaps the only possible response. I believe that the rest of this response touched on something fundamental in Duarte's historical goals, no matter how much he has been built up as a politician by the United States. "For this is an independent nation. I am president of El Salvador. It is I who make decisions about foreign policy. That was why I did not want any foreigners present in La Palma, as the guerrillas had demanded. This problem must be solved among us Salvadorans. That is why I do not fear that Sweden, Mexico, or the United States might have regrets. The important thing is that Salvadorans are satisfied and that it is we who achieve peace."

FMLN-FDR'S MARTINEZ COMMENTS ON NEW REBEL GROUP

PA072156 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1623 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov (DPA) -- The emergence in El Salvador of the guerrilla group, Roberto Sibrian Revolutionary People's Movement (MPR), will not have a negative influence on the dialogue with the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez of the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR said in Bonn today.

In an interview with DPA, Martinez said she was totally unaware of the existence of such an armed group and added that she guessed that "it could be part of the old Revolutionary Workers' Movement (MOR) because Roberto Sibrian was a militant of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) before the split in that group."

"However, I believe that its members are few and that they will not be able to have a decisive influence above that of the majority or fundamental force that the FMLN-FDR represents," she added.

The MPR publicly emerged on Monday when, through a communique it issued in El Salvador, it announced the beginning of its activities and defined itself as Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist.

Asked whether, despite its small number, the possible number of violent actions by that organization could affect the dialogue that the FMLN-FDR have agreed to establish with President Duarte, Ana Guadalupe Martinez replied that "whatever they might do will not be decisive. The decisive actions are carried out by the majority and that is the FMLN-FDR."

Ana Guadalupe Martinez has been visiting Bonn since Saturday to speak at the demonstration organized by the FRG pacifist movement in support of the Nicaraguan elections and Central America. Since then she has held talks with political groups and organizations in solidarity with the Salvadoran revolutionary movement.

In the next few hours she will travel to West Berlin and from there she will return to Mexico where the FMLN-FDR headquarters is located.

FARABUNDO SEES '4 MORE YEARS OF AGGRESSION'

PA071245 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "The U.S. Elections"]

[Text] Reagan's presidential term has meant 4 years of aggression against the Latin American peoples and serious danger to world peace. Since January 1980, Reagan's Republican administration has stubbornly pursued two principal goals: First, to obtain world military superiority in disregard of the imminent danger of involving all of humanity in a nuclear conflict that would have no winners or losers; and second, to pull the U.S. imperialist economy out of recession and the crisis caused by the development of world capitalism. The two goals that U.S. warmongering circles established to respond to the interests of the so-called military-industrial complex have been pursued with the sweat and blood of the poor peoples dominated by colonial, neocolonial, and imperialist policies.

What has Ronald Reagan done in 4 years of Republican administration? He has maintained his unwavering support and encouragement for the world's most reactionary, dark, and warmongering forces, represented by the bloody regimes of South Africa, Israel, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines, in the continents of Africa, Asia, and Australia [as heard]. In Latin America, Reagan has maintained his outrageous support for the dictatorships of El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, and other regimes whose hands are stained with the noble blood of our peoples. During the past 4 years, Ronald Reagan has applauded the Israeli invasion of Palestine, and the Yankees have given Zionist warmongers political, diplomatic, and logistical support. For nearly 2 years, Reagan maintained combat troops in occupied territory to defend Israel's irrational interests. During 4 years of his Republican administration, Reagan supported the British invasion of the Argentine Malvinas Islands, siding with a transatlantic power that attacked the sovereign territory of an American nation with its imperialist military apparatus; he planned and ordered the cowardly invasion of Grenada to crush the emerging Grenadian revolution, proving that the Reagan administration's foreign policy is intrinsically warmongering and antipopular. In that invasion, an imperialist military power assaulted the people of one of the smallest countries of America. He has made Honduras a huge military base from which spy planes take off, where U.S. warships dock, where the territory has become an enormous training camp for the U.S. Army and the rearguard of a counterrevolutionary force that seeks to overthrow the triumphant and invincible Sandinist popular revolution. During the past 4 years, the United States has kept the Salvadoran regime afloat. That regime has committed one of the worst genocides in the history of Latin America. Reagan is also directly responsible for the murder of more than 50,000 Salvadorans killed by U.S.-made bullets, rifles, and bombs.

Four more years of the Republican administration will mean 4 more years of constant aggression, direct support for the genocide, and support for the most shameless imperialist exploitation by transnational companies.

The FMLN asks the Salvadoran people and peoples of the world: What Latin American people will be the next target of direct aggression by the U.S. Army? How many thousands of Latin Americans will die in the next 4 years as a consequence of the Reagan administration's policy of war and aggression? How many thousands of children will die of hunger, dysentery, and polio in Latin America because the Reagan administration will continue its support of antipopular regimes that will not resolve our peoples' suffering? The Latin American peoples' march toward peace and well-being must confront the obnoxious Yankee policy that seeks domination and intervenes in our domestic affairs. Ronald Reagan once said that El Salvador is the forefront in the defense of Western democracy. However, the Salvadoran people come forth with dignity to tell Yankee warmongers that they are wrong: El Salvador is not a Yankee trench; it is the symbol and sum of the Latin American peoples' heroic and historic struggle to achieve independence and sovereignty and to build the path toward peace, freedom, and prosperity with their own hands. We are determined to achieve our lawful rights and peace for our country through dialogue and peaceful solutions and to contribute responsibly to regional and world peace. El Salvador is not the Yankees' back yard. El Salvador is our land!

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DENIES U.S. PRESSURE ON AREA COUNTRIES

PA072222 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has denied that the U.S. Government is pressuring Central American countries to sign the new Contadora Group draft document.

[Begin Andrade recording] I can assure you that the Guatemalan Government has not been pressured on its stand on the Central American problem. Guatemala's stand is well-known: We actively support the efforts of the so-called Contadora Group and contribute as much as possible to reaching a political solution to the crisis afflicting us. In any case, I would like to categorically stress that Guatemala is a sovereign country and that no other country can directly or indirectly intervene in our (?internal) affairs. [end recording]

LOPEZ SPEAKS ON POSSIBILITY OF MIG'S IN AREA

PA080318 Rome IPS in Spanish 0003 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 7 Nov (IPS) -- General Walter Lopez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, today expressed his concern over Nicaragua's recent purchase of military equipment.

At the end of a meeting of the National Security Council, made up of civilians and military officers, Lopez said that "the information on the alleged arrival of Soviet MIG airplanes must be verified."

The report on the transport of MIG airplanes for Nicaragua aboard a Soviet ship was analyzed today at Government House in Tegucigalpa. President Roberto Suazo Cordova presided over the meeting of the council.

Lopez said that "the arrival of more military equipment in Nicaragua is an additional factor that causes a military imbalance in the area and this worries us."

Asked whether Honduras will purchase airplanes similar to the Soviet MIG's, Lopez indicated that "this is where the other side of the coin comes into play because we are concerned about the country's economic and social situation, and we cannot enter into an arms race as Nicaragua is doing."

"The decision to acquire new planes depends on many factors but we are essentially concerned about Honduras' economic and social situation," he said. That is why, he added, Honduras has told the United States that the economic and military agreements need to be revised. He stated that the subject of economic and military aid has been unofficially discussed with the United States. "We have stressed these topics and we bring them up at every opportunity so that Honduras can continue forward with its objectives," he added.

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS AGAINST REPRESSION

PA070409 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 6 Nov 84 p 9

[Editorial: "Let Us Not Lose Our Sense of Proportion"]

[Text] After the discovery of the criminal and insane plot against President Roberto Suazo Cordova, which was planned in Miami, disapproval and indignation were the obvious and natural reactions. Yet, next to this normal reaction, we have also noticed in some sectors a desire for revenge. This is just as insane as the plot planned by the businessmen, military, and politicians, who want to seize power to acquire privileges.

All important news media are unanimous on the danger of losing perspective and of getting carried away by an absurd inquisition. We have already noticed such a tendency in some official communiques and statements, which no matter how veiled, are clear and leave no doubt that repression will be unleashed against anyone who dares to give an opinion and that person probably will be accused of forming part of the plot uncovered by the FBI. It is absurd and stupid.

All the support and sympathy the government had received could be lost if repression is unleashed by those who would like to take advantage of the occasion to seek revenge for things that have nothing to do with the present incident. We must avoid all emotional display and instead keep our sense of proportion in whatever we do.

Another unexpected reaction has been that of the attorney general, who has accused General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez and members of the Association for the Development of Honduras, APROH, of being involved in the plot. These charges have been made without proof and based on rumors. This is not a serious and responsible attitude on the part of the attorney general. We both deplore and disapprove of her attitude.

Witch hunts and revenge do not fit in with our times. This is out of place. Such actions we can only expect from extreme left or extreme right dictatorships.

CODEH CALLS FOR JUSTICE FOR COUP PLOTTERS

PA072209 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Nov 84 p 5

[Communique issued by the National Directorate of the Honduran Human Rights Commission, CODEH -- date not given]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- U.S. Judicial and investigation authorities have arrested several persons, some Hondurans and others of other nationalities, who were linked to the plot to kill Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova. It was all carried out according to the law and with respect for their individual rights, principles, and the rights that CODEH has always defended.

In view of the existing situation, CODEH wishes to make the following observations:

1. That reports and commentaries on this unfortunate incident should be filed in the most objective manner.

2. That government officials and political groups should not take advantage of the situation to distort reality and to make false accusations against those who have a legitimate reason to accuse the government of human rights violations, of administrative corruption, and of a misguided foreign policy, in order to make them appear to be plotting against the government.

The discovery of the plot prevented the unjustified assassination of the president of the Republic and probably of other persons, which also would have meant the death of Honduran democracy. Our democracy does not depend on one single person or political party. It depends on our state institutions and it must be defended by all the Hondurans.

Our commission disapproves all forms of political violence, which is not unknown in our society, if we consider the 121 political assassinations that have been committed from 1981 until March 1984. Nothing can justify these actions.

We also disapprove of taking advantage of the freedom we enjoy by participating in any form of illegal association, which is totally condemnable, and by the fact that the plot was financed with money stolen from the people and obtained from drug trafficking.

The Honduran people have the right to live in peace. This can only be possible if justice is equal for all. Therefore, justice should prevail for those involved in the plot, as well as for those who have disappeared and for those who have been tortured, murdered and persecuted, prior to and after 31 March 1981. We have struggled for justice to prevail and will strongly oppose any form of injustice.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA DISCUSSES MIG'S, INVASION THREAT

PA081352 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1242 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra has said that reelected President Ronald Reagan is celebrating his electoral victory by escalating his threats of a direct invasion of Nicaragua and at the same time inventing new lies, such as the one about the shipment of MIG planes.

Commander Daniel Ortega also described abstention and the people's [word indistinct] as a clear sign of defeat despite the extensive campaign launched by rightist sectors in that country.

Commander Ortega said: This victory of the people must be reflected in the strengthening of our sovereignty in the face of a possible invasion threat.

[Begin Ortega recording] As for the alleged shipment of MIG planes to Nicaraguan harbors via Soviet vessels and repeated threats due to a possible Soviet supply of MIG planes to Nicaragua... [changes remarks] and these threats, these threatening messages via the media accompanied by very specific actions such as the reconcentration of the 82nd Airborne Division which was sent to Grenada.

In addition, tension reached a high level today because a U.S. frigate was seen 17 miles off our coast watching a Soviet vessel that was entering our harbors. That frigate was anchored at a certain distance off our coasts, thus violating our territorial waters. Two speedboats that looked like coast guard launches left that frigate but we do not know if they were [word indistinct] our territorial sea. An unidentified plane also overflew our airspace in the same area as the U.S. frigate was threatening the port of Corinto.

The United States is also announcing military maneuvers off the Nicaraguan Pacific area and the Gulf of Fonseca involving the [word indistinct] Airborne Division. All these aspects relate to Nicaragua's charge regarding an eventual U.S. intervention, a possible U.S. intervention. They involve provocations and (?increased tension) leading definitely to an intervention.

Therefore, the new U.S. Administration...[changes remark] should I say the new president-elect, who continues to be the U.S. President, has ended his first term and after being reelected, is acting in the expected way by implementing a policy of aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

We have maintained the Nicaraguan people's sovereign right to arm themselves with all the means considered to be necessary and adequate to defend national sovereignty. We must keep in mind that Nicaragua is a victim of aggression by the U.S. military power. There are attempts to prevent us from acquiring the needed (?weapons).

Therefore, we believe that we must first struggle to achieve peace but we must also acquire the necessary means to defend the country and to, in turn, be able to achieve peace. [end recording]

ORTEGA SEES THREAT OF IMMINENT U.S. INVASION

PM081147 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 84 p 4

[Interview with Nicaraguan junta leader Daniel Ortega by "M.N." in Managua "on the eve of the Nicaraguan elections"]

[Excerpts] Managua -- The structure of the Sandinist government will not be changed after the election of a president, a vice president, and a 90-member assembly, both parliamentary and constituent, controlled by the Sandinists: Daniel Ortega confirmed this to us on the eve of the election, druing an interview which he gave in Managua's Country Club on the hill where some leaders and friends now live. From this hill, surrounded by lush tropical vegetation, you can see the dark-colored lake and the volcanos. Then there is the city, built to no plan, weeds growing among the ruins, its roads full of potholes, which has spread out in all directions since the 1972 earthquake.

"Front members," he said, "must implement the line laid down by the leadership. We are the dominant political force. The program drawn up by the front leadership will be implemented by the next government. From this viewpoint there will be no change in the power structure."

"It is the war which is the main problem," he said. "Not only because it is killing young men, but because half the income from our exports is going for defense."

In this Nicaragua in which everybody knows everything, in which people speak freely, and in which rumors are a daily occurrence, the way in which the nine commanders' collegial leadership works is the best-kept secret. The fact that these nine supreme leaders have succeeded in maintaining their cohesion and apparent unity to face the outside world is also surprising. But it is a fact.

The major issue, and the obsession of the commanders and Daniel Ortega, is the threat of a U.S. invasion. When speaking at the United Nations, the junta coordinator specified that the attack would take place on 15 October. "I did indeed announce that the process would begin on 15 October. But there are several phases. The first was to move Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] units to the south. Some 800 mercenaries from that armed organization are in Costa Rica, south of Rivas. Aircraft supply them with amrs and equipment from the Panama Canal Zone. During the second phase, our enemies will try to aggravate tension with Costa Rica, and step up border incidents.

"This plan is still in force. The situation in Honduras has not changed. That country has become a U.S. military base. Our neighbors will ultimately ask for U.S. support and intervention."

Nonethele s, direct negotiations are continuing between Nicaragua and the United States. A new meeting between the two delegations took place in Manzanillio, Mexico last week. But it was no more successful than previous ones, according to people here. And Daniel Ortega explained: "We informed the Americans that we are prepared for real demilitarization and for the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from the Central American region. But the United States made a counterproposal which relates only to the presence of military advisers who are not from countries in the Western Hemisphere."

NICARAGUA CLAIMS U.S. VIOLATES AIRSPACE, WATERS

LD080005 London Independent Television Network in English 2200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[From the "News at 10" program, presented by Sandy Gall]

[Text] Nicaragua has countered American claims that Soviet MIG's are on their way there by saying that an American warship has entered its territorial waters. The claim by the Nicaraguan foreign minister [Miguel D'Escoto] followed strong denials from its government earlier today that a freighter was on its way from Cuba to a port in Nicaragua.

[Begin D'Escoto recording in English] An American warship has entered our territorial waters off Corinto, subsequently decided to go back a bit, and immediately began to unload these fast ships, speedboats, and at the same time our airspace was being violated by American planes; and that it is a lie, categorically we say that no boat has arrived in Nicaragua, either now, nor at any time in the past, bringing MIG airplanes. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE DENIES ARRIVAL OF MIG'S

PA071953 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Nicaragua today formally denied at the United Nations that Soviet MIG aircraft will be delivered soon to the revolutionary government.

A communique released by the Nicaraguan delegation to the United Nations on behalf of the Government of National Reconstruction declares that the U.S. Government has once again made false charges through the news media. The false charges concern the alleged arrival of a Soviet ship transporting MIG airplanes. The communique notes that the United States is preparing a surprise attack to destroy the aircraft if they are delivered to Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government alerts the international community and the U.S. people to denounce this U.S. Government attempt to provoke an incident that would be used as a justification to again attack the Nicaraguan people and government. The communique states that Nicaragua has asked the United States to put an end to these threats which violate international law.

The revolutionary government today placed the Nicaraguan people on a state of alert in view of the danger of direct U.S. attacks on Nicaragua and the possibility of U.S. troops' landing on Nicaraguan territory. The alert call was made following an emergency meeting between the government junta and the country's top authorities.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has described reports that the U.S. Army's 82d Airborne Division, which is headquartered in North Carolina, is prepared to attack Nicaragua as worrisome. The revolutionary government has denied reports leaked by the Pentagon to the U.S. media, according to which a Soviet ship transporting MIG-21's is heading toward Nicaragua.

U.S. ACTIONS INVOLVING SOVIET FREIGHTER PROTESTED

PA080110 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0031 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Protest note issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz; read by Oscar Alvarez Montiel from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government hereby presents its most formal and energetic protest to the U.S. Government over new actions of aggression and flagrant violations to Nicaragua's sovereignty.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent a protest note to the U.S. secretary of state that states that today, 7 November, between 1000 and 1100 a Soviet merchant vessel that was sailing in Nicaraguan waters was about to enter the port of Corinto. When the vessel was approximately 7 miles from the port, a Sandinist Vedette French-made coast guard boat was dispatched to meet the vessel and guide it into the port. As it approached the merchant vessel, it saw that it was being followed by two U.S. Navy frigates, which were approximately 4 miles from the Soviet ship.

The Soviet ship then entered the channel that leads into the port of Corinto, while the frigates positioned themselves approximately 6 miles off the Nicaraguan coast. The Nicaraguan coast guard, realizing the flagrant violation of Nicaraguan waters that was taking place, attempted to approach the frigates, which proceeded to pursue the coast guard, forcing its crew to turn the boat back toward its land base, approximately 4 miles from the port of Corinto. At that time, the U.S. frigates moved closer to the Nicaraguan coast and one of them came within 5 miles of the Nicaraguan coast.

At the same time, a C-130 aircraft, whose registration number was not verified, flew over the area approximately 5 miles off the coast in a north-south direction near the frigate.

In view of this and the unspeakable violation of Nicaragua's sovereign airspace, national antiaircraft defense units conducted preventive fire against the noted aircraft. Afterwards, the frigate moved away from the coast and joined the second frigate approximately 10 miles off the coast, where they are currently at anchor.

These actions are in accord with the protests made by the Nicaraguan Government in that the U.S. Government is attempting to create condidtions for a direct military action by the United States against Nicaragua that includes massive bombings of Nicaraguan territory and aggressive actions with the participation of U.S. troops.

Also, these new provocations, together with the threats made by U.S. Government officials based on the false reports on aircraft being sent to Nicaragua, the espionage by a U.S. SR-71 aircraft, the campaign to discredit the Nicaraguan elections, and the protests made by U.S. institutions on the preparations for the deployment of the 82d Airborne Division to Central America, constitute a serious, conflictive situation that confirms the protests made by Commander Daniel Ortega before the UN General Assembly regarding the imminent launching of large-scale military actions against Nicaragua.

In presenting its most formal and energetic protest over this new and flagrant violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty, which presages a direct military intervention by the United States against my country, the Nicaraguan Government demands that the U.S. Government stop these acts of aggression and provocation while it urges the United States to renounce its plans to intervene in Nicaragua which, if they take place, will generate unpredictable consequences for international peace and security.

The Nicaraguan Government also demands that the U.S. Government abide by the obligations of international law and the ordinance that the International Court of Justice issued (?that summarized) the (?scope) of military and paramilitary actions by the United States against Nicaragua.

Sincerely,

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

JOURNALISTS OVERFLY U.S. FRIGATE OFF COAST

PA080150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0039 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Corinto, Nicaragua, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A group of journalists of various nationalities today observed a frigate that, according to Defense Ministry sources, belongs to the U.S. Navy. The frigate was 15 miles from this port on Nicaragua's Pacific coast.

The journalists, including an ACAN-EFE representative, overflew the warship that, according to Sandinist military sources, has been sailing in the Pacific Ocean off the Nicaraguan coast for the past 15 days.

The Sandinist Air Force (FAS) provided a Soviet-made AN-26 civilian plane so that approximately 16 journalists could observe the presence of the warship near this port, the main one on the Pacific. The journalists overflew the frigate twice at 1630 and were able to see the ship because the afternoon sun was shining on one of the sides of the vessel. [sentence as received]

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

Socialist Leader Discredits Elections

PA070317 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The FSLN got more than 60 percent of the votes on Sunday; the Independent Liberal Party, PLI, and the Conservative Democratic Party of Nicaragua, PCDN, got a little over 20 percent; the three Marxist parties of Nicaragua got the lowest number of votes in the elections. Why did the Marxist parties of Nicaragua, the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party, MAP-ML, Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCdeN, and Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, get the lowest number of votes in these elections? We addressed this question to Socialist leader Adolfo Evertsz:

[Begin recording] First of all, we still do not have an official opinion about the electoral results being reported so far. We are going to hold a meeting this afternoon to analyze the information that has been released so far about the elections. Undoubtedly, there have been some irregularities; companeros who acted as supervisors found a series of irregularities, sometimes several in a single ballot-receiving board, in which the figures do not coincide, plus a series of numbers which are not correct. Part of the information was [words indistinct] yesterday afternoon. Logically, we must analyze all this and bear it in mind so that we can better assess the electoral results, all that has happened, and the final outcome.

Regarding the number of votes, our party has been pointing out the fact that the FSLN linked its party interests with the state's interests, and prepared an overwhelming campaign that simply confused the people. We also said -- and we will repeat this always, because we are totally opposed to this procedure -- that a series of rumors and lies were spread throughout the country as a means to control the votes. The humble people of the country were led to believe that if they did not vote for the FSLN they would have problems with their ration cards, jobs, etc. This is simply blackmail and we cannot accept this as a correct political measures; this was an immoral thing to do. This explains the large number of votes that the FSLN got; undoubtedly, they [words indistinct] than we are. The people support the FSLN for many reasons, but a large percentage of the votes were attained mainly due to this blackmail of the people.

We saw this throughout the campaign; we saw how it increased during the last days. Rumors were spread in every neighborhood to exert pressure and cow the people. A series of arbitrary procedures were used, such as telling the people how to vote, increasing the political propaganda, and explaining the FSLN's political platform. All this helped the FSLN to get the people's vote. Nevertheless, the important thing is not how many votes there were for each party, but the credibility and respect that each party has won among the people. There is something much more important, and that is the capacity that each party proves it has to solve problems. [end recording]

Regarding the question as to why the Marxist parties of Nicaragua got the lowest number of votes, Evertsz replied:

[Begin recording] We have yet to accept the results as valid. We must first analyze everything. Logically, the anticommunist campaign that certain parties launched certainly had a bearing. They blamed socialism for the abuse of power, arrogance, and sectarianism perpetrated by the FSLN. The people were also intimidated by the situation regarding the freedom of worship, as if we were about to close down all the churches, and a series of foolish things.

The illiterate people believe that this campaign [words indistinct] and they should not vote for socialism. This is merely one aspect of the truth. The other thing is that we have yet to accept as valid the results given so far. We must first analyze a series of irregularities, a series of discrepancies that have been revealed by the news media. We have met with several foreign journalists and they have clearly seen the situation we have been facing. We will issue an official statement about the elections after we have analyzed everything. We do not have an official statement right now; this is only a superficial opinion about the events. [end recording]

MAP-ML, PSC View Results

PA070436 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Isidro Tellez, presidential candidate of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party, MAP-ML, and Humberto Guzman, assembly candidate of the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, have given their opinions about the recently concluded election.

[Begin Tellez recording] We believe that the party has maintained an exemplary role in supporting our party's principles and providing for the workers' participation in an electoral process. We are referring to our party's acitivities in particular. We have said that the party even participated in the political parties' summit, which was called a national dialogue, assuming a role aimed at preventing a series of maneuvers planned by the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board and other parties which even participated in the electoral process. We believe that the party was able to effectively use this 3-month period, and it was able to defend its position, its policies, and and [words indistinct]. Anyway, we know, and we said so from the start, that the workers' political struggle in our country has not concluded; the struggle will continue, because the workers are still facing the same kind of problems. We must always exert ourselves to solve these problems. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Guzman] We think the electoral process was carried out in a satisfactory way, even though our party had some problems -- particularly in region [words indistinct], the city of Ocotal. However, we believe that overall, the elections have been satisfactory and they can contribute to achieving a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan people's problems.

[Reporter] What is your next goal, now that the election is over?

[Guzman] This was clearly established, even prior to the elections. We will exert ourselves to fulfill our pledges to the Nicaraguan people at the National Constitutent Assembly. We will defend all the people's rights and we pledged this to the Nicaraguans who supported us with their vote in these elections. [end recording]

PLI's Pereira Comments

PA071615 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The appropriate conditions for holding elections existed, Dr Constantino Pereira, the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] vice presidential candidate in the 4 November elections, told "The Extra Newscast" upon evaluating the first free elections in Nicaragua. We asked Dr Pereira how he felt after the electoral campaign:

[Begin recording] [Pereira] The elections have been a cause of special pride and emotion for me. I confirmed that the people answered my patriotic call, saving the PLI from political ostracism and ignominy. We all know that the PLI is present, it is not divided; it is there to build and think in terms of a new fatherland. The Nicaraguan liberals who have made us the second political force in the country voted and hearing my call, voted for Constantino Pereira and for the thousands of Nicaraguans who did not lose their spirit and who continued forward as they should and as they did in reality, in a true civic posture to prevent any action against the revolution, which we want to exist in liberty.

[Reporter] Doctor, what position will the PLI adopt from now on now that it has become the second force, as you say?

[Pereira] That is a matter for the party to decide. However, I can tell you the following: Thus far, no one has resigned and I hope that no one will. It is necessary that we all remain firm and calm in order to maintain the party's unity. However, the permanent commission met last Saturday in Managua and it would be a good idea to investigate whether Dr Godoy [PLI president and national presidential candidate] reiterated his intention to resign from his post. In any case I can say that the party, as the second political force in the country, will undoubtedly profoundly influence future laws and in the cohesive guidance of the laws that will be created in this country. This is important because, as you know, at this time there is a special committee of political parties, there are the summit agreements, and we hope that through this national dialogue we will get the results that will lead us all to national harmony. Therefore, the future is ours and I have said before that it is not the victory of one party, but the victory of good sense, the victory of an entire people who are changing the path of history in Nicaragua, who will influence Central America, and its influence is felt in Latin America and the rest of the world, especially Third World countries.

[Reporter] Doctor, what results to you expect from this national dialogue, which will be reinitiated on Wednesday?

[Pereira] For me, the most important thing is that from this national dialogue we create a commission that, along with the other deliberating political parties present and the social forces, can define the political framework upon which the new National Constituent Assembly will work.

[Reporter] Doctor, I want to ask you about the results that are practically known already, about who won these elections. What do you think of the process itself, of the voting and the results?

[Pereira] I voted in the morning; there were a lot of people in the morning. You know that we Nicaraguans do not like a lot of sun.

Between 1000 and 1200 more or less, the crowds were rather sparse, but in some areas there were a lot of people. I thought that the event was very quiet; I do not know if this was because the campaign had ended or because each person participating in this necessary ideological confrontation could express himself. Perhaps we have achieved a certain amount of maturity which has made it unnecessary to have the uproar that takes place in other countries. I do not know if this could be considered the result of a certain amount of fear; I doubt this because there have been full liberties and no one has been forced to vote in any particular way, although in the poorest areas there are always persons who resort to tricks. However, this cannot be said to be a generalized situation desired or promoted by the FSLN. It would not be fair to say this. Moreover, I reiterate that the political conditions that we wanted had already been given, and this is most important. You have to be inside, not outside. [end recording]

PLI'S GODOY CONCEDES TO ELECTION RESULTS

PA072228 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Virgilio Godoy, former presidential candidate and president of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI], last night acknowledged the total validity of the results of Sunday's general elections. The PLI leader said that the Supreme Electoral Council's [CSE] decision to disallow the PLI's withdrawal from the elections validated the results in favor of his party. In a statement to an international news agency, PLI President Virgilio Godoy said that the law grants him the right to form part of the National Constituent Assembly. At a press conference, Constantino Pereira, Godoy's running mate, said yesterday that none of the candidates to the National Constituent Assembly will waive the seats they won in the elections. However, he voiced serious doubts as to whether Godoy would accept his assembly seat.

TOPICS ON AGENDA OF NATIONAL DIALOGUE LISTED

PA070221 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] The future Nicaraguan constitution, the rights of political parties, the situation of nonregistered political groups, the reprogramming of municipal elections, and so on are the main topics to be discussed in the national dialogue, which is scheduled to resume next Wednesday. Internal and external attacks, the condemnation of attacks by all the participants in the dialogue, the strenghtening of the country's defense system, commitments of the political parties, amnesty and pardon, the role of political parties in self-defense in war zones, etc., are the defense-related topics to be discussed. The third important part of the agenda entitled, A Civic and Patriotic Solution for our National Problems, includes the following topics: Strengthening of civic mechanisms, the economic situation, labor movements, unions and union freedom, foreign policy -- particularly Contadora -- perfecting justice, freedom of expression, freedom of motion and mobilization, freedom of organization, free enterprise -- as suggested by the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN] -- and respect for human rights. It was also agreed that during the national dialogue, the FSLN will ask the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to state its position regarding the dialogue, in view of statements that, according to the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], do not contribute to the same.

On his part, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, one of the FSLN's delegates, told BARRICADA that the National Directorate feels that the national dialogue should cover the biggest national problems. Nunez said that the FSLN has an overall concept of the national dialogue as a means to analyze the economic, political, military, situation in order to arrive at common ideas on how to face the problems, strengthen the masses according to the law, organize the constitution of the Republic, and so on.

Nunez then recalled that at the previous session he had proposed that the objectives of the national dialogue be defined, and mentioned the main points of his proposal, most of which were included in the agenda approved yesterday. The Sandinist leader briefly referred to rightist political groups that have tried to sabotage the electoral process. In this respect, he said that for quite some time, the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board has been nothing more than a name.

He recalled the defection of counterrevolutionary leader Edgar Chamorro Coronel, and the position of rightist politicians who are almost usre that the so-called Mister [preceding word in English] Cruz will not return to Nicaragua, as he already fulfilled the mission he was entrusted with. In conclusion, Nunez denied assertions that the FSLN is hosting the national dialogue, and noted that his party is just another guest.

On his part, Subcommander Rafael Solis, who presided over yesterday's session, described the national dialogue as "satisfactory."

NATIONAL DIALOGUE POSTPONED UNTIL 12 NOV

PA070441 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The acting president of the national dialogue has announced that the scheduled session for tomorrow, Wednesday, has been postponed. The postponement was at the request of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party after consultations with other political, economic, and social organizations. The session has been postponed until Monday, 12 November.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON TIMING OF MIG'S ARRIVAL

PA080009 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] At this exact moment, when the nine traitors of the Nicaraguan revolution, hysterical with liquor, are celebrating the electoral fraud carried out against the right for freedom of our people, we have learned that a USSR ship is sailing toward a port in our homeland with its hold full of MIG-21 planes. This does not surprise us because the dictator Daniel Ortega had already announced it. However, it reveals the outcome of a macabre plan aimed at neutralizing foreign opposition to the arrival or purchase of this type of plane by the Managua misgovernment.

These planes had to be scheduled to arrive in our homeland at a crucial moment. Their arrival had to be combined with a fatal date or deadline and the legalization of the Managua government through fradulent elections which would be accepted by many countries of the world. It was also scheduled to coincide with the elections and a possible change of U.S. presidents, which would distract the attention of the United States, the main obstacle to these plans. Therefore, we must believe that a postponement of the 4 November elections would have been against FSLN war interests. This date could not be negotiable under any circumstances. Maybe now the zancudo [mosquito--bothersome] parties that played into the FSLN's hands will realize that they were never a means of concern for the regime or its attempt to institutionalize their regime and that the 9 million [currency not specified] they were given for their campaign was nothing more than a bribe for them to lend themselves for more treason against the people of Nicaragua; 4 November was a fatal date that could not be put off or negotiated. It was necessary for the arrival of the MIG planes.

MEDIA REACTION TO REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

'Overwhelming Victory' Disputed

PA080110 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The traditional apathy of the U.S. citizen toward the presidential elections again became evident yesterday in the United States, where, according to observers in Washington, only 53.3 percent of the voters cast their ballots. These sources consider that the fact that the reelected President, Ronald Reagan, received nearly 51 million votes, does not represent a smashing victory over his Democratic opponent, who obtained some 35 million popular votes.

The electoral vote system established in the United States, which gives the winning candidate in each state all the votes granted to that region, is what makes it appear that Reagan obtained an overwhelming victory. However, the analysts explain that the difference in terms of actual votes received was not that significant.

News agencies accredited in the United States predict future disagreements between Congress and the administration since no substantial change has been produced in the correlation of forces in the legislative branch. The Republican Party failed to win a majority in the House of Representatives, which will continue under Democratic control. As far as the Senate is concerned, the government party's advantage was reduced in relation to its opponents.

Commentary: 'Threat to World Peace'

FL080230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Mora German commentary]

[Excerpts] Sixty seven years ago, the cannons fired by the cruiser Aurora gave the world a new option to capitalism and bourgeois government, originators of the exploitation of man by man and of social injustice. Yesterday, a great majority of American voters voted for the reelection of President Ronald Reagan, the most ultra-conservative and most anticommunist president that nation has ever had. On 4 November, the Nicaraguan people held elections that confirmed the legitimacy of the revolutionary process being led by the Sandinists. These three events are of transcendental importance and are very interrelated.

The reactionaryism of U.S. governments, both Democrat and Republican, has been surpassed by Reagan and the present administration, which have developed an armed, aggressive, and very dangerous policy. The reelection of Reagan constitutes a serious threat to world peace and opens the way for a series of very dramatic questions.

The Americans who voted for Reagan voted -- whether they wanted to or not -- for war, the law of the survival of the fittest, U.S. worldwide hegemony, rearmament, and extreme anticommunism. No people has ever been subjected to such a degree of manipulation as the American people. No people had ever been more [word indistinct], more misinformed, or more confused. All the abuses (?that exist), human rights violations and attacks on other nations, are presented propagandistically as positive democratic acts to defend the liberty and security of the U.S. people.

The Grenada crime -- the dirtiest and most opportunistic that the United States has committed in its entire history -- was supported by the majority of U.S. public opinion, which blindly believed the lies its rulers told.

Aggressive plans against Nicaragua, threats against Cuba, and growing U.S. intervention in the area are presented as events that benefit the American people.

Washington has torpedoed the efforts of the Contadora Group to work out a negotiated settlement to the Central American crisis, and, after clamoring for elections in Nicaragua, it rejects them now that they have been fairly held, saying they have been a farce.

No U.S. President has ever acted with such great contradictions between his words and his actions. While he says one thing [passage indistinct]. Reagan has tried to present himself as the champion of [words indistinct], but he has rejected each and every one of the concrete proposals made by the Soviets regarding disarmament, a nuclear arms freeze, and a serious search for formulas that permit peaceful coexistence.

All indications are that Reagan wants war, blackmail, threats, and military superiority over the USSR. He has chosen a bad path because, as Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has just said, military superiority of the United States and its allies will not be allowed under any circumstances.

Intervention Threat Cited

PA071523 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Havana, 7 Nov (AFP) -- President Ronald Reagan's reelection was greeted coolly and with resignation in Cuba, whose authorities do not expect changes in the U.S. Administration's policy and do not dismiss the possibility of a U.S. intervention in Central America.

The organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, GRANMA, announced Reagan's reelection on its front-page without any comment. For its part, the PRELA news agency noted that "the threat of an intervention is near" in Central America or against Cuba.

However, it did not dismiss the possibility of a change in Washington's policy, adding that "Reagan's second term will not necessarily be similar to the first," although it added that possibilities along this line are slim. Cuban leaders had underlined that President Reagan had had more conciliatory words than usual during his electoral campaign, particularly toward the Soviet Union.

President Fidel Castro himself stated this at a speech opening the CEMA meeting in Havana last week, although he did not dismiss the possibility that it was merely an electoral "maneuver."

Castro reiterated at that time that his country was disposed to search for a solution to the differences between Cuba and the United States which have existed for more than a quarter of a century.

OFFICIAL PROMISES SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA AGAINST U.S.

OW080837 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Havana, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Cubans in Nicaragua will help the Central American country if it is attacked by the United States, Cubas First Vice Foreign Minister Jose Viera said here Wednesday. But he added that his country has no military capabilities to airlift troops or carry armed forces aboard naval vessels to Nicaragua, a country locked in a civil war between leftist Sandinists and U.S.-supported rightist guerrillas.

Sandinist leader Daniel Ortega swept the national elections held Sunday to become president.

In an interview with Japan's KYODO news service, Viera said the elections showed clearly that the Sandinist government has huge popular support. The elections were conducted in an unusually orderly manner for a Central or South American country, the vice foreign minister added.

He said Cubans in Nicaragua, most of them civilians, will join the people of the country in national defense if it is attacked by the United States. Viera did not elaborate on the number of Cubans currently in Nicaragua. The remark coincided with a report that a Soviet freighter has arrived at a Nicaraguan port possibly with advanced Soviet MIG fighter planes.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan reportedly called deployment of the Soviet warplanes a threat to Nicaragua's neighbors.

Referring to Reagan's reelection, Viera said whether relations between Cuba and the United States will improve or further deteriorate will be totally dependent on the U.S. Administration. Saying all U.S. presidents have been hostile toward Cuba's socialist government, Viera warned against an American invasion of his island country. The United States will have to pay a high price if it should carry out such an attempt, Viera added.

He said a 1962 U.S.-Soviet agreement is still in force, under which the United States will not militarily interfere with Cuba and that the Soviet Union will not deploy strategic weapons on Cuban soil.

Touching on the situation in Angola, the senior Foreign Ministry official said national security in the southwestern African country must be first assured on the basis of a U.N. resolution which calls for its national independence. Removal of the threat from rightist UNITA guerrilla forces and establishment of security in Angola will open the way for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the country, Viera said. Cuba has been deploying an estimated 20,000 troops in Angola.

Ciera also talked about relations between Cuba and Japan, and said he is satisfied with the present state of bilateral ties. Havana-Tokyo relations have been expanding, particularly in the field of trade, though the United States is trying to block export of Cuban nickel to Japan, the vice foreign minister added.

AFP, WASHINGTON POST CITED ON CONTADORA DRAFT

FL071510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] An AFP cable has reported that the Reagan administration believes it effectively blocked a Central American peace treaty, which is described as "unsatisfactory" to the United States -- according to a secret document, which was under discussion by the National Security Council [NSC] last Tuesday, and made public by THE WASHINGTON POST.

The report also mentioned a large scale plan by the administration to convince U.S. public opinion and the rest of the world that Sunday's elections in Nicaragua had been a farce, and suggested promoting this opinion through its embassies, politicians, labor leaders, and U.S. intellectuals.

The newspaper said it had received the report, classified as secret-sensitive, from government sources, but said that it did not know whether all items had been discussed at the meeting on Tuesday.

The report discusses the administration's attitude toward the Contadora peace proposal, formulated 7 September, after 20 months of arduous negotiations directed by the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, among the five Central American countries.

On 21 September, Nicaragua announced that it was willing to sign, without modifications, the projected treaty, which specified reducing foreign military presence in the region, the establishment of control mechanisms on weapons, and impeding Central American nations from supporting wars against neighboring countries.

From that moment, the United States began to criticize the document, while El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica modified their initial position of support for the projected treaty, and began seeking extensive modifications, which they incorporated into a counterproposal on 20 October.

The NSC's report stated: We effectively blocked Contadora efforts to formulate a second draft of the revised Contadora Document.

After intense consultations with El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, the Central Americans submitted a counter draft to the Contadora members' concern toward a document fully consistent with U.S. interests. The United States stated on numerous occasions the Central American nations' decision to not approve the first draft, as adopted independently by those countries in spite of consultations with them.

The secret report expresses concern that a fourth Central American nation, Guatemala, showed reticence toward supporting its three neighbors on a modified treaty.

We will continue exercising strong pressures on Guatemala to support the basic position of the four "core" members, a term referring to the United States' four Central American allies, which includes Guatemala.

The report concluded: We surpassed the latest Mexican-Nicaraguan efforts to precipitate the signing of an unsatisfactory Contadora agreement, and at present the four core nations have the initiative, although the situation continues to be fluid and requires careful handling.

The report proposed that sympathetic U.S. academicians and intellectuals, U.S. labor unions, and selected U.S. political figures, should persuade their European and Latin American counterparts, seeking critical comments on the Nicaraguan elections. It also suggested that the United States use selected embassies in Europe and the Western Hemisphere to promote the U.S. Administration's opinions on this matter.

J. ALMEIDA MEETS WITH USSR'S G. ROMANOV

For reports of the visit to the Soviet Union by Cuban Commander of the Revolution and Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque, including his talks with Soviet CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Grigoriy Romanov, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 8 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FAR HONORS OCTOBER REVOLUTION'S 67TH ANNIVERSARY

FL071804 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] central event commemorating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution was held today at the Soviet Internationalist Soldier mausoleum on the outskirts of Havana.

A floral wreath was placed before the eternal flame at the monument, and a unit composed of members of the ground troops and the Cuban Revolutionary Navy paraded before the presidential stand.

Present at the event were Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, first vice minister of the FAR, chief of the general staff, and Central Committee member, Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katuchev, Colonel Gustavo Milian Rivero, chief of the FAR's central political directorate, and other generals, chiefs, and officers.

HAVANA RADIO PRAISES CEMA MEETING RESULTS

PA071455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The superiority of the socialist system and the advantages of CEMA were widely confirmed during the 39th meeting of CEMA, which has just ended in Havana. An important aspect of this meeting, held outside Europe for the first time, was analyzed by Fidel Castro, head of the Cuban delegation to the meeting, when he referred to the solid and firm position of the socialist system in contrast to the instability and contradictions more obvious each day in capitalism.

CEMA's universality is very evident despite the capitalists' efforts to try to deny the progress made by the socialist economy. Its unity and solidarity have permitted the CEMA member-countries to make significant gains in their nation's income, in agricultural and industrial production, and also in labor output despite the international economic crisis.

The document issued at the end of the 39th CEMA meeting stresses the socialist community's economic progress and recommends intensifying CEMA's technological development.

It is no secret, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said, that CEMA is undergoing a transformation not just in content but also in working methods and will display considerable dynamic efforts in future years which will permit, among other things, improved living standards in underdeveloped countries such as Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba.

Another aspect of the Havana meeting is that it will help to increase CEMA's cooperation with Third World countries, particularly in Latin America. The presence of Mexico and Nicaragua and of two important Latin American economic organizations -- the economic Commission for Latin American and the Latin American Economic System -- will contribute to broader links that will strengthen the economic independence of the countries of the region. It will also, according to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, strengthen the international prestige of the Cuban revolution.

The final communique of the CEMA meeting expresses its solidarity with Cuba and Nicaragua and also its concern over the situation in Central America, a region that needs structural changes.

The meeting has had great importance for Cuba, because it was the right occasion to sign an agreement for economic and technical-scientific cooperation with the USSR for the next 15 years, which moves Cuban-Soviet relations to a higher level.

Havana has been the site of another event aimed at mankind's progress, because the CEMA meeting has reaffirmed the positive role of this socialist organization by broadening its relations with the poor countries of the world, exploited by the rapacity of the capitalist world. At the same time it has shown that despite the logical difficulties imposed by the international critical economic situation, CEMA has obtained very promising results, which will multiply in the years to come.

MUNICIPALITIES TO HOLD MILITARY EXERCISES

'Diamante-84' Begins

PA072120 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The "Diamante-84" military exercise will be initiated tomorrow in Havana. The objective of this exercise is to prepare and train the people of this Cuban province for a possible U.S. intervention against our country.

The maneuvers, which will conclude next Saturday, will include among other exercises airplane flights, troop movements, and scattered explosions. It will decidedly contribute to the readiness of the people for the defense of the fatherland.

'Guama-84' Strategic Exercises

FL071722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1515 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The strategic exercise "Guama-84" will be held from 21 to 24 November. The tasks to be carried out were outlined by those who will participate and evaluate the achievement of objectives. Pinar del Rio, Sandino, San Luis, San Juan y Martinez, Valle Hondo, and San Cristobal are the municipalities which will execute the maneuver and its defense councils together with the provincial council will have the mission of acting to repel a mock attack.

The objective of "Guama-84" is to test planned wartime activities and the performance of warning plans. Sugarcane mills, factories, agricultural enterprises, the Navy, the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force, provincial organ of the economy, as well as recently-created engineering units are expected to participate in the maneuver.

MINISTER OBJECTS TO PAN AMERICAN GAME MANEUVERING

FL071646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba has stated that it has been the target of a maneuver to deprive it of its legitimate right to organize the 10th Pan American games in 1987, if Ecuador declines to host the event.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and Cuba's minister of education, made these statements at the plenary session of the regional intergovernmental committee on the main project on education in Latin America and the Caribbean, which is being held in Mexico, under the auspices of UNESCO.

After describing Cuba's economic and social development, Fernandez underscored the attention and emphasis that Cuba places on sports, when he reiterated that holding the 10th Pan American games in Indianapolis would serve to demonstrate the humiliating power of money and commercialism.

Fernandez reiterated that it was time to condemn the manipulation and the use of economic gain in sports, to the detriment of smaller countries which through great efforts wish to preserve the ideals of the sports movement.